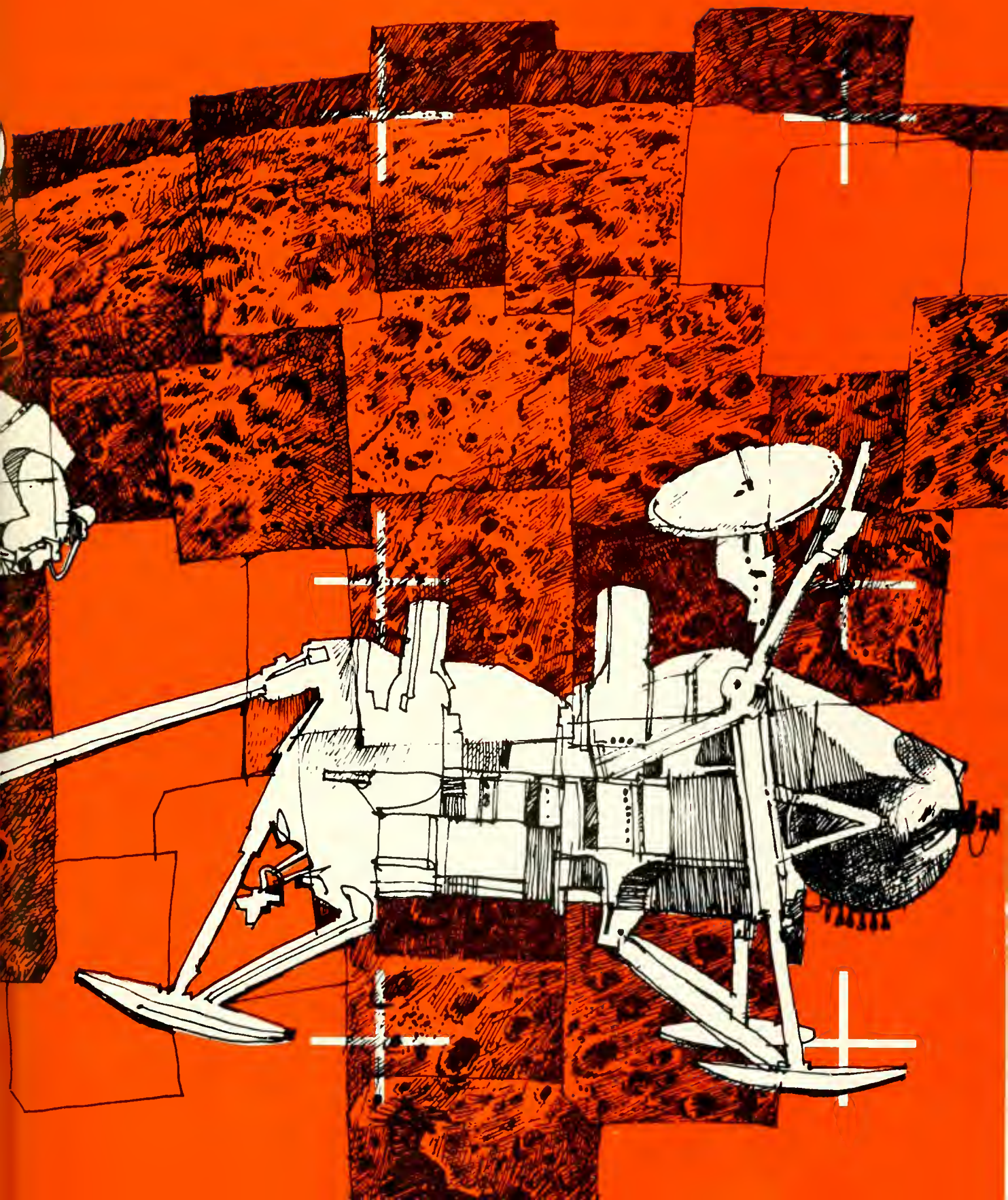
JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly December 1974





FIRST FILM FESTIVAL & SEMINAR

YOU ARE INVITED TO

a mid-winter weekend on campus viewing and discussing some outstanding classic films and film stars.

The theme for the weekend film festival is Women in Film –
(or, How Come Dietrich, Garbo, Hepburn and Moreau Got Used Like That?).

Some critics feel that in the 30's, female stars like Dietrich and Hepburn were cast as intelligent, ambitious women – "proud equals to their men." But that today, women in American films have been reduced to mere playthings. And now we generally have to turn to European cinema to find complex women portrayed.

How true is this? What is the American cinema doing to reflect changing patterns of womanhood? What is the director's role in imposing his vision on the performer?

These are some of the questions that will be raised at the festival by faculty member Michael Silverman (he teaches film at Brown) and by Nora Sayre, a film critic for *The New York Times* (guest faculty for the weekend).

And if this program is anything like the other special Continuing College programs sponsored by Brown recently . . . the discussions are likely to go on well past the formal sessions into cocktail-time, dinner, and the informal gatherings at the beautiful new Maddock Alumni Center.

Interested? Registration fee is $50 per person with options for meals and overnight arrangements. Save the dates – January 24-26 – and return the coupon below for more information and registration forms. (To reserve a place, include a check, payable to Brown University, for $10 each.)

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_____ Here is my check for $10 each for _____ preliminary reservations. Send me more information.

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Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, December 1974, Vol. 75, No. 4

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Postmaster:

Send Form 3579 to Box 1908,
Brown University,
Providence, R.I. 02912



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It may sound like the bawdy outing of some soldier of fortune, but Professor Dwight Heath's indulgence in tropical drinking games was all in the name of research. So were his escapades with Costa Rican grave-robbers.

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Cover: The eerie and complex lander craft that will send back information about Mars during NASA's forthcoming Viking mission were sketched for the BAM by artist David Macaulay.

Hugh Smyser



Under the Elms

Changes in Title IX?

When the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare sent out a set of long-awaited regulations last June showing how it proposed to enforce Title IX (the section of the Education Act Amendments of 1972 that bans all discrimination based on sex in educational institutions receiving federal aid), it did two things that were slightly unusual by governmental standards: it gave interested parties a rather lengthy review period (four months) in which to submit responses; and it worded its explanatory material and covering letter in such a way that comment, suggestions, and criticism were clearly and repeatedly welcomed.

Judging from what has happened since June, HEW was correct in previewing its controversial sex guidelines with some degree of caution and humility.

Almost before the ink was dry on the proposed Title IX regulation, it was being attacked from all sides. Women's groups, school boards, academic administrators, special interest groups, and the public alike voiced an immediate disappointment in the rules, although their criticisms often came from diverse lines of reasoning. In a collective sense, however, the most frequently cited shortcoming of the guidelines was a general vagueness. Critics charged that the rules offered no real guidance to administrators, while at the same time leaving loopholes large enough to allow arbitrary decision-making and poor enforcement. "It's a lawyer's dream and a client's nightmare," was the way the *Chronicle of Higher Education* assessed the prevailing viewpoint.

For all intents and purposes, the period of review is now over. The deadline for filing objections to the guidelines was October 15. But HEW finds itself faced with more than 2,000 formal replies to process before it can arrive at the definitive statement on sex discrimination in education. Although HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger had earlier predicted that a final Title IX regulation would be ready for President Ford's signature in January, many believe that hopeful target date may be delayed considerably.

For one thing, many sectors of the academic community, including Brown University, have urged a re-drafting of the regulations, with an additional period for reviewing the new draft.

As Brown President Donald F. Hornig said in a letter to the director of HEW's Office of Civil Rights, "Considering the complexity of the subject, and the initial confusion and misinterpretations surrounding the proposed rules, a second response seems fair and equitable if the intent of Congress is to be met." He urged that the new guidelines be drafted in "simple yet precise form" and added. "If guidelines are to be effective, they must be dratted with care to insure their easy interpretation by a wide variety of campus administrators whose expertise is not in unraveling complicated federal regulations."

According to presidential assistant Kelsey Murdoch, who coordinated Brown's review of the Title IX regulations and helped draft the University's response, there are two key objections to the regulations as they are now stated. One is the unresolved nature of enforcement. Are the regulations to be based on assumed innocence and enforced only on specific challenge to practices or programs? Or will universities be required to develop financially burdensome systems for continual data collection that will "prove the innocence" of every aspect of policy and procedure?

The formal statement of the Associ ation of American Universities, througl which Brown channeled its objections to the proposed guidelines, makes a strong case against the requirement of such "defensive records" for full compliance. Such efforts would "drain away resources from effective and innovative correction of the very social in equities the legislation was designed t correct," the statement says, and "on a more basic level, the regulations repre sent a denial of the constitutional guarantee that persons are held innocent until proven guilty."

The other key element in Brown's objections to the present set of regula-

tions is that no clear distinction is made between what Murdoch calls "aggregate performance" and isolated instances within a given area. He explains by citing the guidelines' housing and financial aid sections as they relate specifically to Brown.

In the area of housing, Brown is in clear violation of the guidelines by providing space for single-sex social fraternities. However, if the intent of the law is to insure equal access to housing facilities of comparable quality, and if Brown's housing system as a whole is non-discriminatory in this respect, then Brown maintains that the isolated case of fraternity housing does not constitute non-compliance.

Similarly, Brown violates the spirit of the present regulation by accepting endowed funds for scholarships, financial aid, and so forth when they are designated for one sex only. Although such funds represent only a small portion of the entire financial-aid program at Brown, Murdoch feels that "the regulations should indicate that we would be obliged to make our non-discriminatory position known (to prospective donors), but that we would not be required to decline funds when stipulations are attached."

Another major problem with the regulations concerns "the subtle distinction between voluntary and compulsory actions of students and universities" as they work with agencies outside the University itself. This could involve scholarship money from sources which engage in some discriminatory practices, or it could involve using the services of an outside agency which is discriminatory in some aspect of its operation. The University feels a distinction should be made between what is forced, or institutionally required, cooperation with such private organizations or agencies, and what is voluntary involvement on the part of the student.

In the area of athletics — a highly publicized bone of contention for many academic institutions — Brown filed one main recommendation: that the required annual polling of student interests in various sports activities be eliminated. Citing cost factors in planning facilities and hiring coaching personnel that are "not given to easy fluctuation or the whimsy of one student generation or another," President Hornig said in his letter to HEW, "The use of an annual test of student interest is not viable. The test of student interest is primarily that of consumer usage and participation as either player or spectator over a number of years."

Murdoch adds, "This is not to suggest that Brown is without problems in meeting the stipulations of the regulations on athletics. But we are committed by our own planning and policies to correct deficiencies and be responsive to the growing interest of women in intramural, intercollegiate, and recreational athletic programs."

In the whole matter of Brown's compliance with the spirit of Title IX (if not the letter of some of the proposed regulations), Murdoch feels that prior planning has eliminated any major problems. The University's review, which began in late summer, was carried out by examining each division as if the current regulations were to be the final law. "I was very surprised at how well we complied," Murdoch says. "We discovered very little in practices or procedures that couldn't be easily remedied, and there were no *major* recommendations for revisions in the regulations from affected divisions."

The presidential assistant feels, rather, that Brown's qualms with Title IX are "more a matter of theme and wording than one of substance." If the regulations are based on assuming innocence, and if they are re-drafted to recognize aggregate performance in a given area, Brown should have no problems in meeting its own or federal goals on non-discrimination, he predicts.

But the guidelines, which have been called "sloppy" and other stronger adjectives of a negative vein, are coming under heavier fire than the criticisms leveled at them by Brown. Many larger schools had teams of lawyers in on their reviews, Murdoch notes, and have filed lengthy, detailed objections with HEW that show how the rules conflict with state law, how they exceed the areas represented by congressional debate, and so forth. (The Michigan State document on Title IX, for instance, is more than forty pages long; Brown's response was contained in a six-page letter.)

Murdoch, who was mildly criticized in a *Brown Daily Herald* editorial for his "naïveté" in stating that Brown has operated in a non-discriminatory way in the past and will have no trouble with the new regulations' enforcement, says that major legal questions and personal interaction are two different things, in assessing how effective the final Title IX rulings will be. "What the guidelines will *not* do — what no document can do — is eliminate the vagaries of the human decision-making process. In the end, it cannot direct the activities of a group of men and women making decisions based on the guidelines."

A proposal for a women's center on campus

Back in 1970, what was known as the Pembroke Study Committee came to several conclusions in its majority report. The most memorable, of course, was its recommendation that Brown and Pembroke be merged. But other ideas found in the report's nine specific recommendations to the president and the Brown Corporation have proved less durable in times of economic stress and diminishing visibility for women's issues. One of these was the feeling that a need existed on campus for a center "charged with the development of special programs for women" and serving "as a research center and data bank for the special problems of women in society, specifically in higher education."

Next spring, five years will have passed since the Pembroke Study Committee drafted its final report and sank into obsolescence. But there is at least one segment of the Brown community that feels a revival of the committee's thinking is in order and has hopes of seeing the envisioned women's center become a reality by that half-decade anniversary.

A coalition of administrators, students, faculty, faculty wives, and alumnae, known as the Working Group on the Status of Women at Brown, submitted a proposal to the University in late November that calls for the establishment of the "Sarah Doyle Center" in the old Pembroke Alumnae House at 185 Meeting Street.

Named for Sarah Elizabeth Doyle, an early supporter of Pembroke College and the first woman to receive an honorary degree from Brown, the group's proposed center would be used for activities "designed to alleviate the educational problems caused by sex-role stereotyping." The participation of men in such activities would be encouraged, the report says, and the center would "be consistent with and promote the aims of Title IX guidelines."

Specifically, the objectives of the Doyle Center, as stated in the proposal before the University administration,

include the following:

☐ To facilitate research and instruction on sex roles, sex differences, and the status of women and men in society,

☐ To provide a meeting place for all persons and groups associated with the University who are concerned with the educational, professional, and personal development of women,

☐ To improve the delivery of counseling, health education, and career planning services to women students,

☐ To present women students with a wider range of role models by bringing them into greater contact with women faculty, administrators, alumnae, other students, faculty wives, and interested persons from outside the University,

☐ To create a forum for the exchange of ideas among all members of the Brown community on issues of particular relevance to women, and

☐ To offer both men and women an environment "for confronting, discussing, and seeking solutions to the role strain, ambivalence, and inconsistency which result from rapidly changing sex roles."

In addition to requesting the Meeting Street building and support services, the group has asked the University for the appointment of a full-time faculty member in women's studies through the American Civilization Program and for the appointment to the Nancy Duke Lewis Chair of a distinguished professor interested in women's studies. And until the chair is filled, they ask that the income from the Nancy Duke Lewis endowment be used to bring distinguished women to campus through a Women in Residence program.

Opposition to the center proposal is likely to center around financial constraints, but there are those on campus who have voiced two other reservations about the undertaking: (1) after years of promoting the physical as well as the psychological merger of Brown and Pembroke, they fear that the establishment of a separate focal center for women, one which is closely associated with Pembroke, may be a step backward; and (2) the need for and the support of such a facility may not be widespread enough to justify the financial investment.

On the other hand, the women's working group points out in its proposal that it has "made every effort to be moderate in its requests" due to the University's financial situation. It has asked support only for a period of three years, after which the center's effectiveness may be evaluated and a decision made on its continuation. It has further suggested that staffing be accomplished by the restructuring of present administrative positions to allow part-time affiliation with the center, thus eliminating the need for full-time staff.

As a counter argument to the charge of insufficient justification, the women's group scores the University for a number of failings in the expansion of women's opportunities since the merger. Among these are the failure to adopt an affirmative action plan approved by HEW; the minimal support of women's studies through a half-time, one-year appointment, even though student response has been strong; the lack of a center available to all women on campus; the lack of a formal Commission on the Status of Women or any other official body to represent the interests of University women; and the poor showing in recruitment of women faculty. (Although the percentage of women faculty has increased from 6.8 in 1970-71 to 10.5 in the current year, the figure falls to 8.8 if visiting and research appointments are not included in statistics. The national average is 20 percent, the women's group notes, and the percentage of tenured women faculty at Brown has actually fallen since the merger, from 3.9 in 1970 to 2.4 this year.)

The Working Group on the Status of Women at Brown was formed last summer out of what its members call "a concern for the isolated groups representing separate interests of administrative, faculty, and student women." They have met on a regular basis throughout the fall to determine ways to meet "the needs of women in a coeducational setting where the tradition, leaders, and prevailing modes of thought are predominantly masculine."

"Since the merger with Pembroke College in 1971, Brown University has fully complied with only three of the nine recommendations of the Pembroke Study Committee and has taken no new initiatives to meet the needs of women students," the group charges.

More than 400 letters of support for the center have already been received; and women's groups on campus plan an organized campaign, complete with buttons and petitions, after the holiday break.

A moratorium on new construction

A comment heard often during alumni reunions goes something like this: "The campus has *really* changed." It's likely that comment will not be heard as often the next few years.

The Corporation's Committee on Plans and Resources (the Watson Committee) recommended in its report adopted last spring (*BAM*, March) that the University break ground for no new construction projects once the dormitories on Thayer Street and the addition to 87 Prospect Street are completed.

The Watson Committee's recommendation was that "no new major projects be undertaken until the success of financial drives on their behalf is assured." So the Corporation did leave the door ajar a bit. If a department or agency of the University can obtain outside funding, the red light would turn to green. And this is what may happen for the proposed theater and music center (*BAM*, April 1973). Says Marion Wolk, coordinator for the arts:

"Because we were well into our project before the moratorium was declared and because we had generated outside funds, it is my understanding that when sufficient money comes in, we will be able to move ahead with the creation of the center for theatre arts and music."

Other proposed building projects at the University may not be as fortunate. Proposals for construction projects for geological sciences, mathematics, and chemistry may be in for a dust-gathering period. For one thing, it is generally more difficult to raise money specifically for these departments than it is for areas such as theater arts or athletics.

One man who takes the long view in these matters — and is still able to smile — is Siu-Chim Chan, director of the physical plant: "With the construction of the new facility on Thayer Street the dormitory crisis has been eased. I know there are problems in the chemistry department, where the staff is operating with great strain, but you know, moratoriums don't last forever."

That may be true, but this moratorium will probably hold for three years or so, according to Paul F. Maeder, vice-president for finance and op-

erations. And in this inflationary period, no one is willing to make any definite predictions, especially a vice-president for finance and operations.

Focus

☐ **Robert H. Cole,** the Jesse H. and Louise D. Sharpe Metcalf Professor in Chemistry, is the recipient of the Irving Langmuir Prize in Chemical Physics for 1975. Awarded by the American Physical Society, the Langmuir Prize is the highest national award in the field of chemical physics. Professor Cole was honored for his contributions to the understanding of molecular phenomena through his "study of dielectric behavior, including the design of precise experimental methods for . . . observations, and for the development of penetrating analytical methods to relate these observations to basic molecular structure and dynamics." Professor Cole is the sixth scientist to receive this award from the American Physical Society and only the eleventh American scientist to win it from either the American Physical Society or the American Chemical Society.

☐ Professor of Engineering **Joseph Kestin** recently received two honors. In September, he was elected president of the International Association for the Properties of Steam, an organization which sets international standards on the value of the thermodynamic properties of steam and water. "These international activities prescribe the basis for legal and technical actions between the manufacturers and the country where the equipment is located," Professor Kestin explains. A member of the faculty since 1952, he has also been appointed a member of the evaluation panel of the National Bureau of Standard's Office of Standard Reference Data. In this capacity he will work to develop nationwide computer data banks on the physical properties of substances used in industry, including working fluids vital to energy production.

Magic comes to the Maddock Alumni Center

Black magic consists of sticking pins in voodoo dolls and casting spells on unsuspecting enemies. But Brown magic is something else again. It happened in November when the Brown Street Series, a program created last year to entice local alumni back to Brown and to the new Maddock Alumni Center at 38 Brown Street, presented an All Saints' Eve Night of Magic.

Since one of the purposes of the series is to make use of Brown's homegrown talent and of its facilities, the three magicians on tap were from different walks of Brown life — H. Adrian Smith is an alumnus, class of '30, Scott Hestevold is a graduate student in philosophy, and Scott Calig is a senior.

As highly individualized as a clown's make-up, a magician's style can make or break his act. According to a former prestidigitator, "It's not how you do it, it's how you do it," and each of the three magicians had his own way. Scott Hestevold, voted Close-up Magician of the Year for 1973 by the Nashville ring of the International Brotherhood of Magicians and Stage Magician of the Year before that, used a tape recording of Scott Joplin's "The Entertainer" as a background for his rope tricks, while disarming the audience with his steady banter and soft Tennessee accent.

Scott Calig, a member of the prestigious Magic Castle, a private magician's club in California (where TV's Bill Bixby did his tricks in "The Magician"), chose two women from the audience to help him with his card tricks. Part of his routine was to "mentally imprint" suits and numbers on a previously blank deck and to change the back of a deck from blue to red.

H. Adrian Smith, known in his college days as the Mystery Man of Brown, gave a brief history of magic based on samples from his private collection of books on conjury, one of the outstanding collections of its kind in the world. (Smith plans to will his collection to the Rockefeller Library and to set up an endowment in perpetuity.) A past president of the Society of American Magicians and of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, Adrian Smith demonstrated his amazing memory system and teased the audience with the mystery of the famous linking rings. He snapped his wrists and a handful of separate metal hoops obediently fell into a long clanking chain. Another flick — separate rings again. Although the room was small and everyone watched closely, even the two sharp-eyed children assisting him couldn't spot his secret.

The demand for tickets to the magic show was so brisk that people had to be turned away, as has been the case with other programs in the Brown Street Series. The series is people- rather than profit-oriented and has been drawing Rhode Island alumni of all ages, many of whom had never attended an alumni program in their lives. Some of the other programs in this self-billed "potpourri of offerings" have been a Russian supper after Sock and Buskin's *The Three Sisters;* a Far East Experience with music from China and Bali (with a light Oriental repast of fruit kabobs, fortune cookies, and lychee nuts afterwards); and a pre-Christmas Victorian Winter Evening of "songs, readings, warmth, and good cheer."

Among the coming attractions for the second semester are a student cabaret in February, featuring music of the '30s and '40s, tap dancing, and satire; and an America's Cup program in April with Robert McCullough '43, who headed the successful Courageous Syndicate in the races off Newport last summer. Says Mary Louise Barksdale '51, coordinator of the series: "We aim for diversity and an element of surprise."

WBRU — a solid winner on election night

When the Republican candidate for mayor of Providence scored an upset victory on November 5 and unseated the city's thirty-eight-year Democratic regime, only one radio station in town was on the scene with the remote capabilities for doing a live interview with the victor. It was Brown's WBRU, commonly known as BRU and rapidly becoming one of the most popular stations in Providence.

Built on a format of "progressive rock," BRU also has what Ben Weiser '76 calls "a solid news staff" of about fifty students, which presents three news broadcasts daily, covers all the mayor's and governor's conferences, attends all legislative sessions at the state Capitol, and goes out of its way to give a depth to local news coverage that commercial competitors seldom provide.

The listener success of BRU was evident during its fifth all-night election extravaganza in November, when townspeople catching the latest returns in local stores were more than likely listening to WBRU broadcasts. The collegiate station has a healthy rating generally and is now Providence's top-

rated station for men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-four. This is a significant plus in soliciting advertising to support the station, which remains independent of the University, though some University officials and alumni serve on its governing board.

The oldest continuously operating campus radio station in the country, BRU "is to campus radio what the *Harvard Crimson* is to campus press," according to Weiser, who organized this year's election night coverage. While at most colleges students interested in journalism tend to flock to the campus newspaper, a heavy percentage of Brown's journalistically oriented students head for the Faunce House headquarters of WBRU.

More than 100 student volunteers, for instance, took part in this November's election-night coverage. And the scene had all the hustle and bustle of a major network, with regional and national desks, an anchor desk, and an analysis desk at which experts such as Brown political scientist Edward Beiser and others gave their assessments of the meaning of various voting trends.

The station has been doing election coverage since 1968, and the volunteers have been increasing every two years. "It's just about the neatest activity around," says Weiser. This year, BRU had student correspondents who went home to vote and then phoned in reports from key races in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and other states. The staff in Rhode Island managed to interview every major state and local candidate during their six-and-a-half-hour broadcast. Two years ago, a delegation of three traveled to Miami and collected reports and interviews on the floor of the national Democratic convention. Prior to the local primaries this year, the station staged a political debate between two front-running mayoral candidates that was praised throughout the city's political establishment.

"Important people in the city are beginning to take BRU very seriously," says Jon Sallet '74, who was a power at the station in his undergraduate days and now heads up the electronic media efforts of the Brown News Bureau. "BRU runs more public affairs programming in viable time slots than any other local station," he notes. Some of the regular offerings include "Beginnings," a weekly program with Associate Chaplain Dick Dannenfelser in which students discuss social change, often with prominent national figures; "Comment," a forum for community opinions; and "Insight," a review of local and national issues with guests that during the past year have included William Proxmire, Gloria Steinem, and Daniel Ellsberg.

Another station service produced a flurry of nationwide publicity last spring, as the state attorney general's office decided to look into the "ACI Hour." That was a nightly hour of music in which inmates of the state's correctional institution were able to dedicate songs to friends and family. There was also an occasional discussion of prison reform. But the state legal apparatus became disturbed over the technical legality of the program (although most stations which are music-oriented are guilty of falling into the song-dedication syndrome, it is against FCC rules to allow point-to-point communication on the airwaves), as well as the opportunity for sending out coded criminal communications under the guise of a message to mom. Although nothing has come out of the "ACI Hour" investigation, the story did provide a lively tidbit for some United Press International writer, whose wire story reached newspapers as far away as Anchorage, Alaska, with headlines that proclaimed, "Inmates Use Campus Airwaves for Escape Plans."

Another problem confronting BRU's staff, which is headed by general manager Edmund "Kip" Hawley '76 and includes three full-time employees (two ad men and a receptionist) and about 100 students who handle everything from technical operations to disc-jockeying, is finding a new location for the station's transmitter. Ever since WBRU increased its power to 50,000 watts and moved its transmitting equipment to the roof of the Sciences Library in 1972, there has been constant static from certain University quarters. The music, discussions, and newscasts, it seems, are interfering with the electronic equipment at several science buildings.

For example, when Mitchell Glickstein, professor of psychology, planted electrodes in the brains of some monkeys to read brain waves last year, he got WBRU instead. Until a new tower can be found for its power, the station has voluntarily reduced its output to 20,000 watts on weekdays.



Steve McInnis

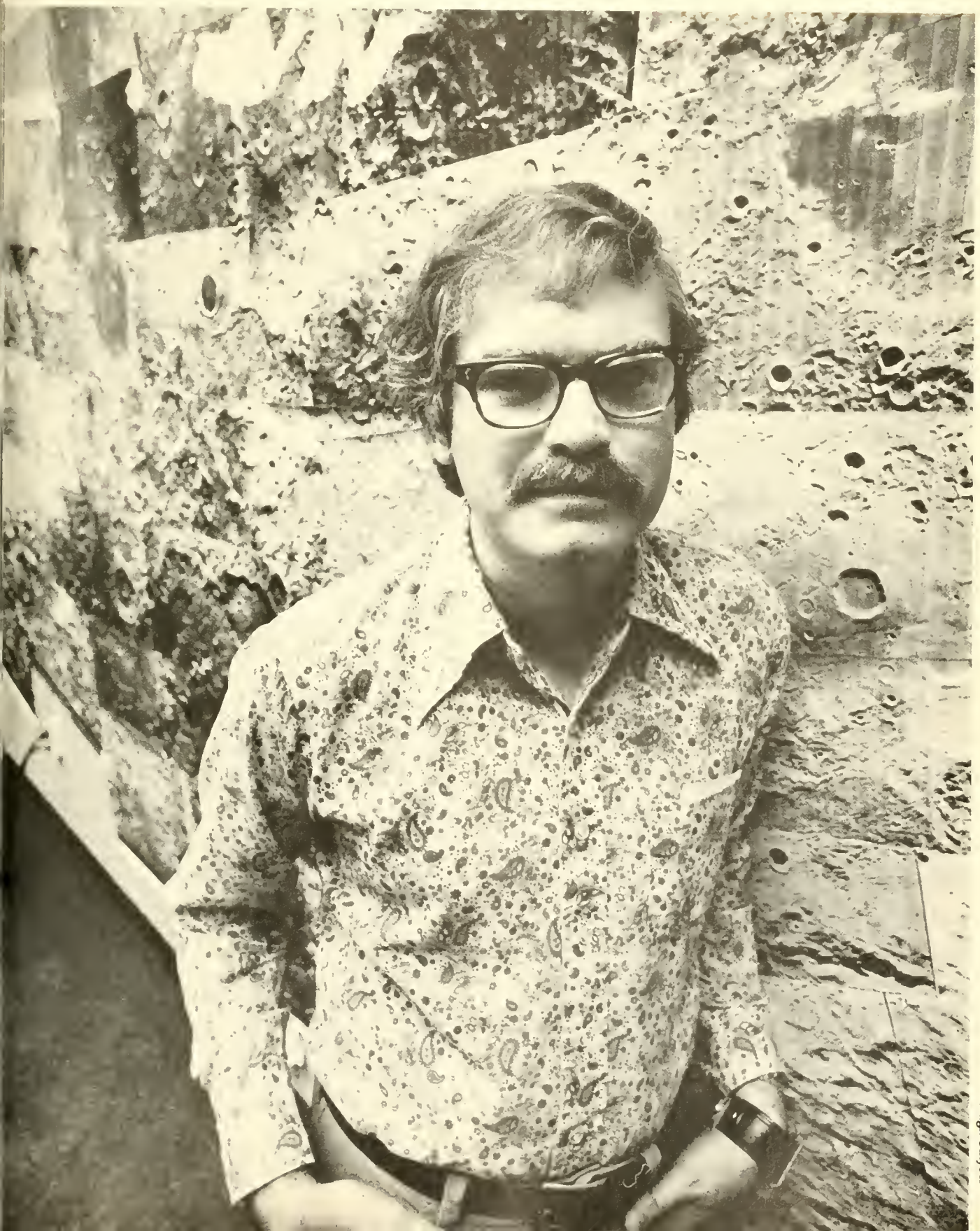


WBRU on election night — the only thing missing is Walter Cronkite.

Brown's space men



A visual clutter of moons, Mars, and infinity drapes the walls of the offices of Thomas Mutch (opposite) and James Head (below). The two are teachers and scientists who have combined long-standing NASA affiliations with academic pursuits to create at Brown an unusual program in planetary geology that stretches to the depth of an undergraduate's curiosity and to the width of national aspirations in space research. On the following pages is a look at America's space frontier as seen from their vantage point.



Hugh Smyser

"And apple trees will grow on Mars

The dusty surface of Mars can and will be visited by future spacemen and women. Advanced technology will make this a safer and more comfortable place for them than the hostile wilderness of America was for our ancestors when this University was founded. A popular song in Moscow now has a refrain: "And apple trees will grow on Mars." In the next century, that will come about.

From a speech at Brown's summer alumni college by Thomas O. Paine '42, former director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Few Americans are aware that there is a quiet revolution going on in outer space. We grew weary of space exploration much as we grow weary of football by mid-January of each year. There is a saturation point. After viewing an American flag on the moon and subsequently enduring five more televised moon landings, we found that even the thrill of having human travelers live for more than eighty days in a far-flung space station was diluted. That eerie sense of disbelief we felt in July 1969, as we took a "giant step for mankind," has virtually evaporated, and the magic fascination with NASA has given way to a less exciting, if more pragmatic, preoccupation with the President's Council of Economic Advisors. The price of sugar is far more consuming an interest in 1974 than the possibility of life on Mars.

And yet, as recently as late November, *Science* magazine reported that "planetary science has revived to become . . . one of the active, forefront areas of research . . . The rate of new discoveries and the rate of obsolescence of old ideas have never been so rapid as at present. Investigators are now confronted with such an overwhelming array of new observations and theories that what amounts to a revolution in understanding the solar system is in progress."

It is likely to be more than a year before we Americans turn our attentions heavenward again, but groups of American scientists have been working for almost ten years to make that turning a milestone of sorts. The date, which will coincide with the celebration of our two-hundreth year as a nation, will be early in July 1976. At that time, two unmanned spacecraft which look like the creative fantasy of H. G. Wells will land on the pockmarked surface of Mars and begin a soil-scooping, photomapping, and analyzing stay of ninety days. Using just about as much power as it takes to operate a refrigerator light (50 watts), the vehicles' sophisticated assortment of scientific equipment (packed into one cubic foot of the lander) will comb and curry the Martian elements and send back reports from its three miniaturized chemical laboratories, as specially designed cameras scan the Martian terrain. NASA's lander craft for the forthcoming Viking mission to Mars has been called the most complex spacecraft ever built, and it will give to Earth an answer sought for more than a hundred years: does life exist on other planets in our solar system?

Brown Professor Thomas A. "Tim" Mutch, a tall, angular man with the gait of a basketball player and a certain witty eloquence of phrasing, is wrapped up in and rapt about the plans for the Viking mission. As a team leader for one facet of the venture, he has spent several years perfecting the lander camera that will capture panoramically Mars's surface, its satellites, and its celestial neighbors. Mutch, who has had a long association with the space agency, was chosen to head the team of scientists who are designing the Viking's camera and who will interpret its pictures. The former chairman of Brown's geological sciences department, he is also one half of a duo that has "sort of divided up the solar system" between themselves and has made planetary geology at Brown an entity that not only enjoys an understandable popularity with students, but is also contributing to the revolutionary accumulation of knowledge about outer space.

The most controversial project

The other half of Brown's space team is James W. Head III, who joined the Brown faculty as assistant professor-research in 1973, after spending five years with NASA's Apollo program training astronauts, picking landing sites, and helping in mission planning and design for the various moonshots. Where Mars is Mutch's specialty, the moon is Head's main focus in "his half of the solar system." Because of the two scientists' connections, the Brown geology offices in the Lincoln Field House have one of the best photographic records of the planets outside of those at Houston and Cape Canaveral. Not only do Brown students work with a complete set of transparencies from the various Apollo missions, they also study the photographic glimpses of Mars, Mercury, and Venus taken from orbital spacecraft such as Mariner. Impressive murals of the moon's rocky, crater-filled face plaster the walls of what is known as Brown's Lunar Laboratory.

Although the scientists concentrate on what they call "photogeology," their affiliation with NASA has also brought a more tangible geologic treasure to cam-

pus: a set of thin sections from the rocks collected on the moon. The University was chosen as one site for a pilot program NASA is initiating to introduce the priceless moonrocks into university curricula. Along with the University of Texas, Brown is the first university to be allowed to use lunar samples in its teaching and research programs. Assistant Professors (geological sciences) Paul Hess and Malcolm Rutherford are the chief investigators of the lunar samples themselves. Jim Head uses the moonrocks in his introductory course in planetary geology, "Earth, Moon and Mars," which generally has an enrollment each year of as many as 130 undergraduates.

"There is a 'frontier aspect' about this work that really interests students," Head says about his teaching. "They don't have to learn 4,000 terms to grasp the significance of things. They are able to sense instinctively the scientific questions involved, and this has paid off considerably in undergraduate education. It is one of those things that can spark an interest in science and geology."

But the significance of space research itself — or the field's relative contribution to society, as some might put it — has been a controversial matter for some time. Why seek newer worlds in space when the one at home needs so much face lifting? It is an argument that has led in troubled times to the partial derailment of space science's momentum, built up progressively since President Kennedy announced in the early sixties that it was the nation's goal to put men on the moon. Certainly, a dwindling of public support and a curtailment of public spending has plagued the space program since Apollo 17 splashed down.

Tim Mutch is the first to admit that the forthcoming Viking project is probably the most controversial of NASA's undertakings. "Here we are, spending a billion dollars on this mission, and when all is said and done, the germ of the whole thing is that we will be looking for life on Mars," he muses. Is this compatible with national priorities? To Mutch, it is. "It is important to any society that is healthy and forward-looking to go ahead with matters of the mind," he says earnestly. "There are few matters more interesting or more profound than the origin of life. If life forms are discovered on Mars with Viking, and if these can be brought back by future missions and studied with the proper quarantine measures, it could be one of the important steps toward understanding the origins of life."

"And you can't overlook the philosophical implications of such a discovery," Mutch's colleague, Jim Head, adds. It is pretty well agreed that the discovery of life forms on another planet would have a more profound effect on man's thinking than any other discovery in history. And, though in past times, Martian biology has been accepted as fact (an 1895 quote from astronomer Samuel Phelps Leland proclaims confidently, "Is Mars inhabited? There can be little doubt of it . . . Is it possible to know this for a certainty? Certainly") and refuted as nonsense, the scientific evidence is inconclusive. There are 100 billion stars and their families in our galaxy, and of these, an informational brochure for the Viking program says bluntly: "Growing evidence suggests that Earth may not be the only life-bearing planet in this galaxy. Telescopic studies have shown that Earth's basic chemicals are distributed throughout the universe and have detected organic compounds — life's building blocks — in interstellar space."

"The quest is the fundamental thing"

Whether life is found at all, and whether that life is found in higher forms, such as moss or lichens; in microscopic forms, such as viruses and bacteria; or in fossilized forms which show a past planet life that disappeared, "the quest is the fundamental thing" to Tim Mutch. He seems to believe, and fervently so, what former NASA director Thomas O. Paine '42 told participants in Brown's summer alumni college — that throughout the history of humanity, the periods of greatest cultural, social, and scientific achievement were times of vigorous exploration. Not surprisingly, Professor Mutch injects the word "exploration" often into his philosophical musings on space research. "I've always been excited about exploration," says the former mountain climber, who teaches a popular Modes of Thought course on exploration. "The thought that these will be the first pictures ever taken from the surface of another planet (the moon is not technically a planet) lends a peculiar excitement to my work. We will be there."

But geologist Mutch's support for the aims of the space program goes far beyond the thrill of exploration and beyond the Mars mission of which he is a part. There are many arguments for it, he says. The "little" ones include the practical advantages for earth life that come out of space technology, such as improved sensors for ambulances and dozens of other devices that NASA and commercial advertising alike are fond of touting. More fundamentally, what we learn from other planets increases our knowledge of Earth and its

Apple trees

continued

resources, an important consideration in an energy-conscious age. "Eventually, there will be some sort of economic pay-off from the accumulation of knowledge," says Mutch.

But the real benefit of space exploration is rather ethereal to the scientist. It results, he feels, in a heightened appreciation of our own position in the flow of life, and he makes this connection: "I think that Apollo probably heralded the era of increased concern for the environment. It was not mere chance that the beginning of the ecology movement and the first moon missions happened simultaneously. Those first pictures of the earth from the moon had a strong psychological impact on people. It made us realize, perhaps for the first time, that this is an island in space."

Jim Head sees this changing view of Earth come to students in his course on space. "It is a noticeable phenomenon. People begin to appreciate how limited their frames of reference are," he says.

The youthful Head is relaxed, almost casual, in his office adjacent to the so-called Lunar Laboratory. He takes the time to avoid complex jargon, yet he is as spirited about what he does as a pre-teen science buff is with his first chemistry set. There is a sense of fun about his work that seeps through as he talks of "practically living with the Apollo astronauts" in the weeks prior to the moon launches. Graduate students doing independent research with his photographic files and Apollo information wander in and out of his office, whose bookshelves house an occasional psychology text, *How to Relax Through Yoga*, and one volume of the *Diaries of Anaïs Nin* alongside the usual collection of professional texts and scientific magazines.

Head can speak convincingly of the importance of the Apollo program from his University post. "There is an incredible treasure of scientific information from Apollo; we're learning one hell of a lot about the moon." And, learning about it, he argues, will have a direct bearing on our world. Compared to Earth, the moon is now a dead planet; but "like a tomb" of some Egyptian monarch, it shows a completed history that is available nowhere else. Head explains: "The earth is a very active planet, with a lot of volcanic activity, flooding and so forth still in progress. It tends to destroy as it creates. But the moon has gone through its creative stages. It can serve as a laboratory for the study of the early history of a planet.

"We have a lot of young rocks on earth, but no rocks exist from about 3.7 billion years ago to the origin of the earth, which was about 4.6 billion years ago. On the moon, though, the *youngest* rock we've found is 3.2 billion years old." Thus, the moon is history preserved, and as Tim Mutch says so well in his book, *Geology of the Moon*, "we are presented a second planet, virtually unblemished by the pencil marks of previous geologists."

Photogeology has enabled both students and researchers to get a view of the moon's physical features that is almost as instructive as being there — perhaps more so in one respect. With pictures from orbit as well as those from the moon's surface, scientists get a "global perspective," says Head, which is infinitely superior in many ways to the patchwork of localized geology on Earth. Photography from the various types of cameras developed for Apollo has given precision as well as dimension to lunar photogeology. Using the so-called pan camera, which pieces together a panoramic view of the terrain in strips as it scans slowly, the astronauts were able to bring home pictures so sharp that "you could see a Volkswagen from a forty- to sixty-mile orbit," according to Head.

Mutch's lander camera for the Viking mission is similar in concept to the pan camera, but is more highly developed and fully automated. It will record reflected light from each of the "picture elements" in adjacent vertical lines to produce stereoscopic black and white, color, and infrared photos of Mars. A full scene will take twenty minutes to scan; the light increments will then be converted into digital information bits that are radioed back to Earth and reconstructed into a photograph.

Ancient waterways?

Though it is not certain what information will be uncovered photographically in the Viking mission, some tantalizing surprises were discovered in 1971 when *Mariner 9* orbited Mars and gave scientists their most detailed view of the planet to date. For starters, the information upset previous notions that Mars was a dead planet similar to the moon. Through Mariner photography, Mars was seen for the first time as an active planet, covered with a variety of geological forms — from its massive volcanoes, somehow never fully appreciated from astronomy or earlier spacecraft flybys, to the enormous Martian "canyonland" as wide as the United States and more than 19,000 feet deep. It was also seen as a planet in the grips of tumultuous dust storms that rage in winds estimated to be as high as 300 miles per hour. Long considered a planet with little or no water, Mars was found to have the curious and inexplicable scars of what seem to be ancient waterways. There were dozens of other new tidbits gathered from Mariner's 850-mile-high peek at the Red Planet, but perhaps the most interesting from the standpoint of Viking mission expectations is the fact that nothing discovered excludes the possibility of life there. Indeed, as Kenneth F. Weaver reported for *National Geographic's* in-depth study (February, 1973) of the *Mariner 9* photographs, "The evidence of *Mariner 9* somewhat *increases* the probabilities of Martian life of some kind."

Mariner 9 *photography in 1971 gave the world its first glimpse of these ancient "river beds" on Mars, which had been thought to be a dry planet. The zig-zagging line shown in this orbital view is called Nirgal Vallis and is one of many Martian valleys whose tributaries and surrounding geography suggest to scientists that water erosion may have taken place at some time on the Red Planet.*



NASA

Among various research areas in planetary geology at Brown is Tim Mutch's interest in the Martian dust storms that have baffled scientists for decades. Since the Martian atmosphere is 100 times less dense than the Earth's, he notes, it would take very high wind velocities to move sediment about. Still, the dust storms and the dunes that cover the splotchy surface of Mars are a matter of record since Mariner. Mutch has also been studying the cratering of Mars, much as Jim Head has studied the cratering of the moon ("Asteroids hit, scattered ejecta, and created mountain ranges that rival the Rockies on the moon," says Head). Both geologists are collaborating on a book about Mars to be published next year. Three Brown Ph.D. holders have also contributed to the book, which will be similar to Mutch's *Geology of the Moon*. ("He's modest and won't tell you this, but that book is considered *the* text on lunar geology," says Jim Head.)

But the "big thing" is Viking. The two Viking spacecraft will be launched next summer, probably in August, for their 460-million-mile trip around the sun to Mars. That the Russians have tried four such missions and failed is "added seasoning" to Mutch. ("Of course, the Russians are very cagey; they may have failed more drastically than they have admitted," Mutch surmises.) The main prospect, however, is learning something unknown — something about a planet named for the God of War and wondered about for centuries, that can tell us about our world.

When Jim Head was teaching astronauts what to expect on the moon in the way of geological features, he took them on field trips to Hawaii and other parts of the world noted for volcanic activity. Tim Mutch says that a desert would be a good choice for approximating Mars on Earth. But probably the most analogous earth-region, he adds, would be found in the Antarctic. Two or three years ago, he explored that continent's region of dry valleys to study wind action. He found it comparable to what he expects Mars to be — cold, water-poor, and sterile. "It's a favorite research site for some biologists because it has about as little biological activity as you can get," Mutch notes.

Does this mean that Professor Mutch thinks the Viking probe will prove that the Red Planet is barren? Or does he think there is a chance that life exists on Mars?

"Intelligent people would refuse to answer that question," he begins. "They would say that the statistics are inconclusive. Besides, I have a habit of being enthusiastic about life and then being disappointed." He pauses and continues cautiously, "It's really the search that's important. The true explorer never asks that question beforehand. What's fundamental is the quest." But when Tim Mutch is pressed vigorously for that answer intelligent people refuse to supply, he replies with an elusive grin, "It's a long shot." S.R.

Throughout history, a planet of mystery and fascination

Mars has been a planet of mystery and fascination throughout history. Frightening to the ancients, who named it for its menacing, warlike, orange-red luster, the wandering warrior-planet became a center of confusion and controversy for later astronomers. It remains surrounded with controversy as the launch of NASA's Viking spacecraft approaches, and it retains its fascination for every schoolchild who has ever fantasized a canal-building civilization hundreds of millions of miles away.

Professors Thomas Mutch and James Head of Brown's Department of Geological Sciences have captured some of the Martian ponderings of past eras in the introductory chapter of their forthcoming book on the geology of Mars, to be published sometime in 1975. Excerpts which describe a few of the more familiar features — and fantasies — of Mars begin below.

The Possibility of Life

The existence of a civilization on Mars was assumed by many, many pre-twentieth century scientists. Huyghens [Christian Huygens, early astronomer who produced the first informative sketch of Mars in 1659] talked matter-of-factly about habitation of other planets. Herschel [William Herschel, English scientist of the late eighteenth century who discovered Uranus] speculated that Martians enjoyed conditions roughly comparable to those on Earth. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss proposed that we signal our presence to the Martians by creating a giant right-angled triangle with squares on each side. The figure would be lined by pine trees and "colored" by fields of grain. The supposition was that the Martians would recognize this Pythagorean symbol as the work of intelligent beings and would, in turn, signal us with sun-reflecting metal panels. Although Gauss' plan was never put to the test, many people were convinced that a successful exchange of messages was inevitable. In 1900 the French Academy of Science announced the Prix Pierre Guzman, a 100,000-franc prize donated by Madame Clara Goguet in memory of her son. The money was to be awarded to whomever first established communication with a world *other* than Mars. Apparently it was felt that Martian communication was more a certainty than a challenge.

Mars figured prominently not only in presumed fact but also in fiction. At the turn of the nineteenth century, several popular novels appeared in Europe, having the common theme of interaction between Martians and Earthlings. The best known is the *War of the Worlds*, by H. G. Wells. The Martians, highly civilized but living on a planet with shrinking resources, turn their eyes toward the verdant Earth. After several attempts at communication are disregarded, the Martians land spacecraft near the south of England, near London. Strange creatures emerge with "huge round bodies — or, rather heads — about four feet in diameter, each body having in front of it a face . . . The greater part of the structure was the brain, sending enormous nerves to the eyes, ear, and tactile tentacles . . . all the complex apparatus of digestion which makes up the bulk of our bodies did not exist in the Martians. They were heads — merely heads." The Martians temporarily put the humans to rout with heat ray guns and poison gas but eventually die, the victims of terrestrial bacteria against which they have no immunity.

Ridiculous, of course. But in 1938, forty years after the book was written, a radio adaptation was mistaken for an actual news account. Over a million people throughout the United States listened in frightened shock as the radio announcer reported:

> Streets are all jammed. Noise in crowds like New Year's Eve in city. Wait a minute . . . Enemy now in sight about the Palisades. Five great machines. First one is crossing river. I can see it from here, wading the Hudson like a man wading through a brook . . . A bulletin's handed me . . . Martian cylinders are falling all over the country. One outside Buffalo, one in Chicago, St. Louis . . . seem to be timed and spaced . . . Now the first machine reaches the shore. He stands watching, looking over the city. His steel, cowlish head is even with the skyscrapers. He waits for others. They rise like a line of new towers on the city's west side . . . Now they're lifting their metal hands. This is the end now. Smoke comes out . . . black smoke, drifting over the city. People in the streets see it now. They're running towards the East River . . . thousands of them, dropping in like rats. Now the smoke's spreading faster. It's reached Times Square. People trying to run away from it, but it's no use. They're falling like flies. Now the smoke's crossing Sixth Avenue . . . Fifth Avenue . . . 100 yards away . . . it's 50 feet . . .

Thousands of listeners flooded the radio stations with calls, fled their homes, and clogged the highways. In a small southwestern college "the girls in the sorority houses and dormitories huddled around their radios trembling and weeping in each other's arms. They separated themselves from their friends only to take their turn at the telephones to make long-distance calls to their parents, saying good-bye for what they thought might be the last time. This horror was shared by older and more experienced people — instructors and supervisors of the university. Terror-stricken girls, hoping to escape from the Mars invaders, rushed to the basement of the dormitory. A fraternity boy, frantic with fear, threw off dormitory regulations when he sought out his girl friend and started for home. Another boy rushed into the street to warn the town of the invasion . . ." (Cantril, 1940).

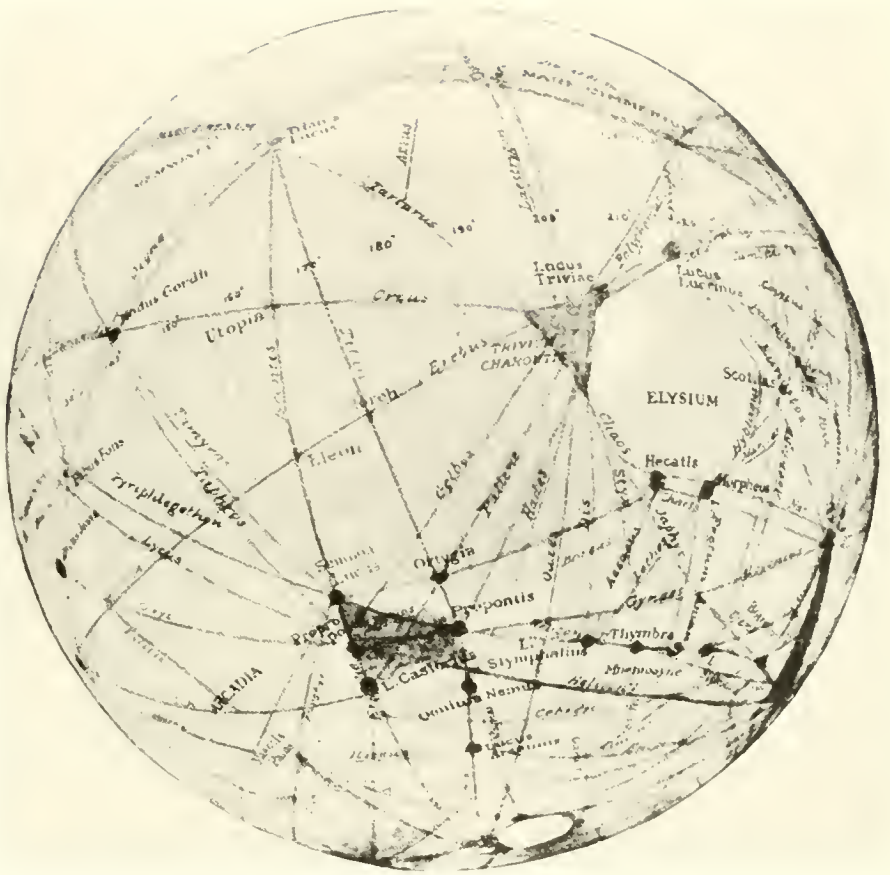
The Canals

In the entire history of Martian telescopic observations, no item has been more widely proclaimed, more vehemently debated, and more abruptly forgotten than the canals. [Giovanni] Schiaparelli [a late nineteenth-century astronomer] was the first effective proponent of canals. True enough, other observers had noted linear markings and Secchi had introduced the Italian word canale — channel — to de-

scribe them. But Schiaparelli mapped a profusion of these features, gave each one a name, and tabulated their characteristics.

. . . Although Schiaparelli was adamant regarding the existence of canals — "I am absolutely certain of what I have observed" — he was, at first, equally specific in stating that their origin was unknown. He suspected that they were water-filled channels connecting larger seas and dividing continents. However, popularization of the more radical idea that they were literally canals, built by intelligent beings, was the special property of Percival Lowell.

. . . Lowell was a member of a distinguished Boston family; one of his brothers became president of Harvard University and his sister, Amy, was a distinguished poet. A businessman by vocation, a Far Eastern scholar, classicist, and mathematician by avocation, he was fascinated by Schiaparelli's accounts, so much so that he established an observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, for the special purpose of studying the planets. Lowell immediately confirmed Schiaparelli's observations and began charting hundreds of new canals until Mars began to assume the appearance of a "spider's web" (Lowell's own words).



An elaborate canal system built by "intelligent beings" was principally the creation of Percival Lowell. This is his imaginative sketch drawn from telescopic observations at the turn of the century.

Lowell was not only literate but also impassioned, and his three volumes, *Mars*, *Mars and its Canals*, and *Mars as the Abode of Life* were best-sellers in the first decade of this century.

. . . Lowell noted that the canals spread in regular pattern from polar caps to equator, that they frequently appeared as doublets (gemini), that they maintained constant width throughout their length, and that dark spots or "oases" frequently occurred at their points of intersection. He was convinced that features with these characteristics were necessarily the work of "intelligent creatures." The Martians were living on an aging, desert-like planet. Most of the water was trapped in the polar caps; the canals, therefore, were an artificial device to transport water into the equatorial zones.

Lowell's visions elevated the Martian canals to a zenith of popularity. There were many believers, particularly in this country. Even Schiaparelli conceded that the arrangement of canals presented a scene of simplicity and symmetry "which cannot be the work of chance." However, many observers refused to succumb to canal fever. Slowly, inevitably, they began to assemble their arguments. Two English scientists, Evans and Maunder, showed pictures with discontinuous blotches and streaks to English children, untainted by any awareness of the problem they were addressing. Sure enough, under conditions of poor resolution, the children connected the markings into regular straight lines. Lowell was indignant about what he contemptuously called the "Small Boy Theory" and went on to question the relative intellectual capabilities of English and French schoolboys. . .

Half a century later, additional evidence was acquired by Earl Slipher, astronomer at Lowell Observatory. He published a photographic atlas providing "each reader with the best possible opportunity to distinguish the fine lines and to judge their reality for himself." Anticipating the reader's verdict, he asserted that "while there is room for difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the canals, their existence as true markings on the planet has been clearly established."

Unfortunately the claim of victory was premature. Skeptics, squinting at the pictures just as they had previously squinted through the telescope, were reminded of the fable of the Emperor's clothes — beautiful to some but distress-

Mystery planet

continued

ingly nonexistent to others. Increasingly the weight of evidence suggested that, although the dark markings on Mars were real enough, there was no basis for uniquely defining them as narrow continuous lines.

. . . Although some of the canal enthusiasts were overly zealous, there remained a collection of telescopic observations that, at the very least, were puzzling. Since the critical problem was one of adequate spatial resolution, pictures taken from spacecraft showed promise of settling the issue. Mariner pictures have fulfilled this promise, if only in a negative sense. No regular, linear elements of the appropriate size are observable, either as low-albedo features or as topographic structures. The planet does have a pattern of irregular and splotchy bright and dark markings at a scale much more detailed than 100 kilometers, so previous arguments that the canals are a visual synthesis of discontinuous elements becomes even more persuasive.

During publication of Mariner results, there has been virtually no mention of this canal controversy which historically has been so prominent. Two reasons come to mind. First, since the canals do not exist — at least in the form Lowell imagined them — there is no new data to review. Second, many modern scientists want to steer clear of the whole subject. It is a controversy without attraction for "objective" people unwilling to indulge in flights of fancy. Although this point of view is scientifically defensible, it must cause puzzlement among those older people who can recall the heyday of Lowell's Martian civilization and now find it purged from public discussion.

The Wave of Darkening

The wave of darkening takes second place only to Martian canals in historical development of the "life on Mars" hypothesis. First noted by Schiaparelli in the 1880s, the feature was described in more detail by Lowell a few years later. The dark zone advances equatorward from either pole in concert with the advance of the polar ice caps. Not surprisingly, Lowell thought that this was a spring-time growth of vegetation, nourished by water that was associated with the advancing cap. Other investigators, slightly more cautious, attributed the darkening either to percolation of water through otherwise dry soil or to chemical interaction between water and soil particles.

. . . In recent years the very existence of the wave of darkening has been called into question. Even its advocates admit that the darkening surges ahead as a function of longitude . . .

Polar Caps

The retreat and advance of the caps has been carefully monitored up to the present ever since Herschel's 1784 interpretation of the "white polar spots" as seasonal accumulations of ice and snow.

Telescopic observers have generally favored the idea that the polar caps are H_2O ice, an exact duplicate of the terrestrial situation. A minority view, namely that solid carbon dioxide — or "dry ice" — was a likely candidate was advanced almost a century ago. This idea received little support, principally because the requisite temperature, −125°C, seemed incompatible with the expected temperatures at the poles. Then, in 1966, Leighton and Murray showed that these low temperatures do, in fact, persist to the same latitudes as the polar caps extend. Not only that, but the thermodynamically calculated rate of CO_2 sublimation is in good agreement with the observed recessional rates of the caps. Their theoretical calculations were borne out by subsequent *Mariner 6,7,* and *9* observations which conclusively demonstrate that the *major* surface component of the caps is CO_2 ice.

Yellow Clouds

The existence of yellow clouds was first noted by H. Flaugergues in 1909. In the following years the phenomenon received relatively little attention, although clouds were observed at some of the more favorable oppositions during the last quarter of the century . . .

If yellow clouds have suffered from inattention in the past, the situation was rectified in 1971. On September 22 a bright yellow cloud appeared near [the Martian region of] Hellespontus. During the next two weeks the cloud belt enlarged to form a continuous girdle at that latitude. A week later the entire planet was obscured — and remained so for two months. Shortly after this yellow shroud enveloped the planet, on November 15, to be exact, *Mariner 9* arrived at Mars, only to confirm that the haze cover was depressingly opaque. Very few surface features could be observed because the haze significantly reduced surface contrast. Suddenly there was a frenzied interest in yellow clouds. The obvious question: "When can we expect a clearing?" Review of photographs and literature for previous oppositions indicated that major obscurations were more common than previously appreciated . . .

Once formed, the planet-wide haze commonly persists for two or three months. The yellowish obscurations are often termed "storms," and there is little doubt that they are actually dust storms . . . This conclusion has dramatic implications regarding Martian winds. Because the planet has an atmosphere approximately one hundredth that of the Earth, very high wind speeds are necessary to move sediment. The calculated values are in the range [of] 50 to 100 meters per second. To say the least, these are hazardous conditions. In such an environment it would be difficult for any spacecraft, manned or unmanned, to survive. Before we land on Mars in 1976, it would be prudent to first check the weather forecasts.

Variable Dark Regions

Nineteenth-century observers of Mars noted that, although the surface of Mars is characterized by bright and dark markings, the shape and size of some markings varies with season and year. In addition, they thought they detected color changes, with many of the dark areas changing from grey to green with the advent of local spring. Naturally enough, the advocates of life on Mars interpreted these observations as evidence for an annual bloom of vegetation.

Both the data and the interpretation are suspect. It is certain enough that configurations of bright and dark regions change, but beyond that there is little agreement. Visually determined color is extremely qualitative. Sometimes it is confused with brightness. In other cases, dark regions may appear greenish only because they border regions with reddish hue. The eye tends to "create" the complementary color even when it is not there . . .

A less dramatic if more persuasive

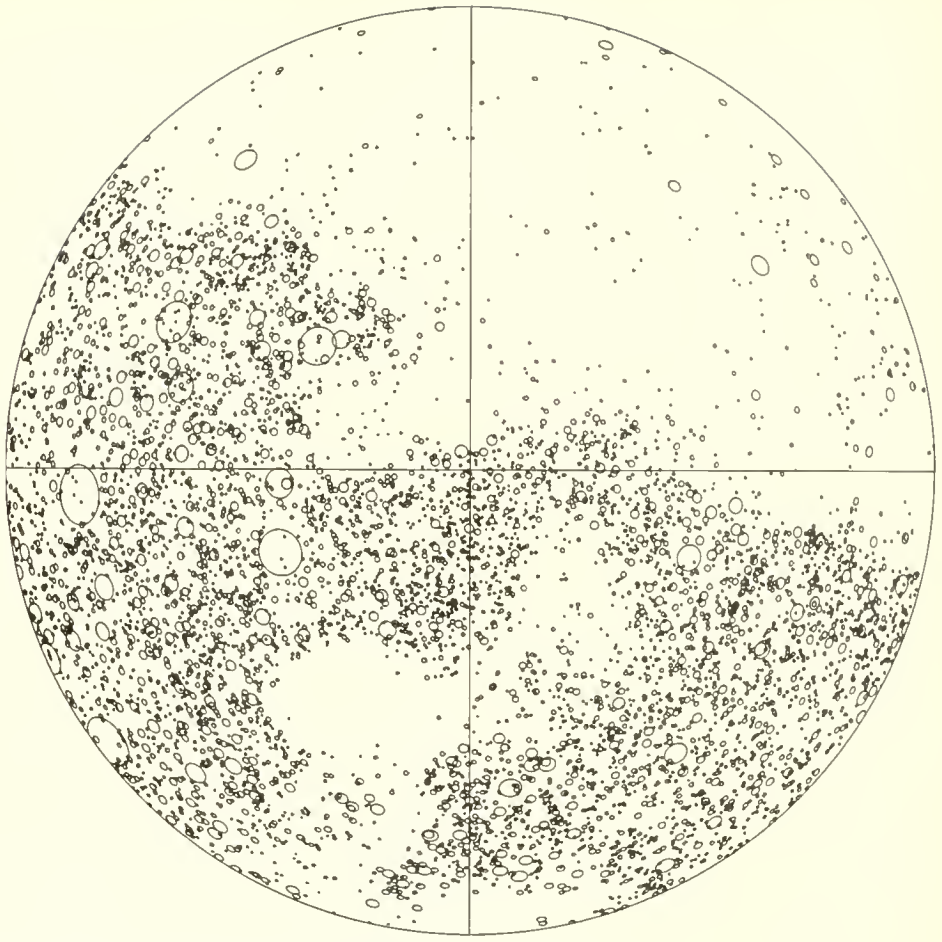
interpretation of the variable brightening and darkening is that shifting, wind-driven dust and sand, perhaps composed of oxidized and hydrated iron-oxide minerals, temporarily cover darker, unoxidized gravel and bedrock. The phenomenon could easily be seasonal since there is observational and theoretical evidence in support of wind patterns changing with season.

Mars Surface Materials

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, students of Mars were preoccupied with exotica such as canals, waves of darkness, and clouds. The characteristics of the material covering the Martian surface received little attention. Even those persons who believed that the planet was inhabited assumed that the bright regions were deserts. As Percival Lowell looked out across the painted desert of Arizona with its splashes of red, violet, and pink, he probably imagined that he might just as easily be gazing across the Martian landscape. Similar panoramas were envisioned by S. A. Arrhenius, better known as the scientist who was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1903 for demonstrating that atoms carry electric charges. He speculated that the Martian surface is covered with meteoritic iron. (History repeats itself. Fifty years later another Nobel laureate, Harold Urey, made an identical claim for the moon.) According to Arrhenius, subsequent oxidation of the iron and sorting according to grain size led to generation of sediments with varying characteristics.

The same ideas which provoked so little discussion in the early part of the century have been argued at excessive length during the past decade. The modern approach is to determine the composition of Martian materials by reflectance spectrophotometry. This technique is based on the thesis that each mineral has a unique reflectance "signature" which can be measured in the laboratory and then compared to the data obtained remotely for Mars. Distinctive absorbtion maxima are caused by varying atomic properties for different minerals. This, in turn, is related to the presence of particular elements and radicals.

. . . The emerging picture of Mars includes a crust made up of volcanic basalts, the same rock which is commonly present in terrestrial (Earth-bound) volcanic provinces and throughout the lunar maria. Under the influence of atmospheric H_2O, the iron-rich minerals of the basalt weather to form yellow, limonite-coated grains. The movement and concentration of this fine-grained sediment is responsible for the establishment of the bright deserts, the variable appearance of darker bedrock lightly dusted with oxidized grains, and the formation of yellow clouds.



Brown's computer studies of the Martian terrain produced this pictorial representation of the planet's asymmetric pattern of cratering. Impact craters whose diameters range from ten miles to several hundred are shown as circles in the hemispheric view of Mars' northern, crater-scarred half.

Jonathan Swift and the Moons of Mars

Although [the Martian moons] Phobos and Deimos [named after the attendants of the god Mars — Phobos, fear, and Deimos, flight] were not observed until 1877, their presence had been noted 150 years previously by Captain Lemuel Gulliver, the fictional adventurer created by Jonathan Swift. It is an astonishingly accurate prediction. The fact that Swift described two satellites is hardly surprising since this was a common supposition. But on what basis did he determine that the two planets were three and five Mars diameters distant from the center of Mars? The true values are about 1.4 and three. Clearly, Swift was not simply duplicating values for the terrestrial [Earth] situation since our moon is about thirty Earth diameters away . . . The values for periods of revolution Swift selected have an error of less than 50 percent relative to the actual values. Were these only lucky guesses, or did Swift have the benefit of some astronomical observations never recorded elsewhere? No satisfactory explanation has ever been advanced.

'74 Neither irresponsible hedonists nor youthful idealists

What sort of people is Brown graduating these days?

In an attempt to answer that question, the University Relations Office began distributing lengthy questionnaires to second-semester seniors three years ago, and compiling the results into an annual "Senior Survey" report. Last year's report, on the class of '74, is twenty-four pages long — a forbidding mountain of statistics, but one which yields nuggets of useful and interesting information to anyone with the patience to do a little digging. Four hundred fifty-five seniors — almost half the graduating class of 994 — responded to the survey, which included questions on everything from the New Curriculum to possible conflicts between child-rearing and career goals. If nothing else, the composite picture that emerges from their answers serves to dispel any lingering notions of present-day college students as irresponsible hedonists, or, conversely, as youthful idealists committed to social change.

The class of '74 appear to be a cautious and pragmatic bunch, who might best be described as middle-of-the-road Establishment liberals. Ninety percent are white, two-thirds are male; the mean annual income of their families is between $20,000 and $35,000. Most were brought up as Protestants (44 percent), but the most popular current religion is "none" (32 percent). More than half described themselves politically as "liberal independents" (38 percent) or "liberal Democrats" (22 percent); only 3 percent are conservative Republicans, only 7 percent "new left."

They are a strongly career-oriented class, but many of their answers point up a discrepancy between their values and their actual goals. When asked to define the most important factors in choosing a career, they gave the highest ratings to "opportunities to be helpful to others and useful to society," "living and working in the world of ideas," and "opportunities to work with people rather than things." "Making a lot of money" finished dead last, suggesting that status and financial rewards played only a minor role in influencing their career choices. Moreover, in looking ahead to marriage and family life, an impressive 62 percent said they planned on "equally sharing child-rearing with my mate and pursuing a career to whatever extent that allows me" — an arrangement not easily compatible with the demands of a high-pressure job. Yet, despite their disregard for money and their egalitarian views on marriage, almost 44 percent intended to obtain professional training in a field such as law, medicine, or business (versus 29 percent who planned on graduate study 5 percent who planned no further education, and 22 percent who were "undecided").

Apparently, preparing for a career left them little room for other pursuits; 81 percent felt that taking some time off after high school or during college would be beneficial, but only 14 percent had actually done so, and their involvement in non-academic activities was limited (although 72 percent had held part-time jobs as students). The survey listed twenty-three common extracurricular activities, ranging from creative arts to sports to politics, and asked them to indicate how often they had participated in each one during college. With the exception of "leisure sports" and "dating parties," which over half had participated in "frequently," none of the other activities had much general appeal — not even politics (which 54 percent had never been involved in) or community action (69 percent), indicating how far the pendulum has swung since the late sixties. These last two fared somewhat better when students were asked to predict their outside activities five years hence, with about 61 percent anticipating at least occasional involvement in politics and 68 percent in some sort of community action — putting them in fifth and sixth place behind travel (95 percent), spectator sports (83 percent), participant sports (79 percent), and "skiing, hiking, and similar activities" (76 percent).

The class of '74 were generally enthusiastic in their assessment of Brown, with a few reservations, and they seemed to feel they had got a lot out of their four years here. If they had it to do all over, 90 percent would choose Brown again, and 81 percent said they would encourage their children to apply to Brown if their children seemed interested. Although they gave mixed reviews to Brown's interest in them as individuals (51 percent felt that the University seldom or never showed such an interest, 48 percent felt that it did so frequently), they gave it high marks academically. On a scale of "poor," "average," "good," and "excellent," most rated the caliber of classroom teaching, the curriculum and course offerings, and the caliber of the student



body "good"; the facilities and opportunities for research, and the knowledge and professional standing of the faculty were rated "excellent." The caliber of the administration, on the other hand, was judged "average."

The New Curriculum was a significant factor in attracting these students to Brown — particularly the lack of distribution requirements or required courses, which 65 percent considered its most attractive aspects when they decided to attend Brown — and their evaluations of it four years later were overwhelmingly favorable. As seniors, they still approved of not having any distribution or course requirements, but they also expressed enthusiasm for the availability of independent study (which about half had taken advantage of) and the S/NC grading option. Only 5 percent had used the S/NC option exclusively, but less than 3 percent had never used it at all, and 94 percent favored its continuation. They felt that, while it encouraged them to take courses they would have been afraid to take otherwise, it was *not* a means of getting course credit with a minimum of work (ditto for independent study), and it had the beneficial effect of removing the pressure inherent in a grading system. Moreover, only 17 percent felt that it had hurt their chances of admission to graduate or professional school. Interestingly enough, though, they seemed to feel they were alone in their support of the New Curriculum: 56 percent thought the faculty were not responding to the spirit of the curriculum, and 70 percent thought the administration was not supporting it.

But what had they got out of their years at Brown? Most admitted that they had come to college in order to "prepare for a specific career" or to "obtain a college diploma as a necessary 'certificate' for social advancement and possible employment." Now, four years older and wiser, only 19 percent considered those the most valuable aspects of their college experience; over half felt that Brown's biggest contribution was in helping them develop their abilities to think, question, and express themselves, or in helping them understand "who I am and what I can do." However, when asked what they felt was most important to their classmates, they were quick to attribute crasser motivations to others: 61 percent judged that their classmates were primarily concerned with preparing for a career or obtaining that precious "certificate" in order to get ahead in the world. (No doubt they would have been offended to learn that their classmates were saying the same thing about them.)

The final part of the survey is devoted to alumni activities, a topic on which 70 percent confessed themselves to be uninformed. "You are about to graduate and become an alumnus," the survey warns. "Please think of yourself in that role and answer the following series of questions." Considering that they had already answered nineteen pages' worth of questions, and were probably too preoccupied with upcoming exams, graduation, and postgraduate plans to think very hard about themselves as future alumni, the level of interest evinced was heartening. For the most part, they expressed a desire to keep in touch with Brown, a willingness to contribute, and an interest in alumni activities — but they also indicated that their involvement with and support of Brown would be on their own terms and not necessarily the University's. Close to 90 percent expected to donate money to Brown, either annually or from time to time, but 58 percent would want the money to be used for "a project or activity I specify." (The most popular areas for potential giving were specific academic programs, faculty support for additional professors, and scholarships and fellowships; the least popular was athletics.) More than half were interested in meetings where they could hear about the University from students, but few were interested in hearing about it from administrators, faculty, or coaches; and 58 percent expected to have some input into Brown's decision-making process.

Other alumni activities which sparked the class of '74's interest were class reunions, student-alumni programs, Brown Clubs, and continuing education, all of which drew a response of more than 50 percent. But, we are pleased to report, the most popular was the *Brown Alumni Monthly:* 92 percent said they planned to read it regularly.

J.P.



Hugh Smyser



Hugh Smyser

Siu-Chim Chan – he left Paul Maeder's office with a new title and a new department.

A double-play combination in campus maintenance

Maeder to Chan to Zelazny sounds suspiciously like a double-play combination from baseball's past, although it doesn't have the magic ring of Tinker to Evers to Chance of Chicago Cub fame. In reality, Maeder, Chan, and Zelazny are three administrators who have combined to restore to the Brown campus much of its former beauty.

During the past five or six years the campus had become shopworn — enough so that administrators, faculty, students, and alumni actually found themselves in rare agreement on something: the campus needed a face-lifting. The trio who stepped forward to do something about the situation were Paul F. Maeder, vice-president for finance and operation; Siu-Chim Chan, director of physical plant; and Boles (for Boleslaw) Zelazny, superintendent of grounds and housekeeping.

To begin with, Paul Maeder, a no-nonsense sort, decided two years ago that there should be grass on the campus. Under normal circumstances, supporting grass for the campus wouldn't be terribly provocative, but circumstances weren't normal in the fall of 1972.

During the last few years, students had become accustomed to using the area between University Hall and Sayles Hall on the College Green as a football field. Divots had been dug, new seed had been trampled, and the area had become more of a dust bowl than the College Green.

Gido "Gaby" Galinelli, who had been a member of the ground crew since the end of World War II, lived through the late 1960s and early 1970s with a mounting sense of frustration. "No matter how hard we worked to try and make the campus look pretty, things got worse and worse," Galinelli said. "I saw some good runs and pass plays on the Green, better than I saw at Brown Stadium in those days, but the games were ruining the grass. The cement sidewalks were in great shape back then. That's because nobody walked on them. The students took so many shortcuts that we had dirt paths all over the campus. It was real shabby."

Knowing that if there was one thing students disliked more than dirt it was asphalt, Vice-President Maeder proposed an asphalt basketball court in the sea of mud that existed in Patriot's Court in the Wriston Quadrangle. He pointed out to the students that the area was a "horrifying example" of what could happen when grass was left unattended. He said that University trucks would be in shortly to pave the way for the asphalt.

Naturally, there was a demonstration the morning the first truck arrived; the next day everyone was back in Maeder's office again. The vice-president was firm. "I am definitely not going to allow dirt on this campus," he said. "We will either have grass or asphalt basketball courts." Not surprisingly, the students preferred grass.

"I think that the condition of the campus is important to the general well-being of the University," Maeder says now. "Brown's tradition has been to have a fine-looking campus. Things had gone too far in the opposite direction. Something had to be done."

Still on the offensive, Maeder ordered signs placed at strategic points on the campus, signs such as "Keep Off the Grass." There wasn't much subtlety here, and not much success either. So the vice-president switched to a more philosophical approach, using signs saying things such as "You May: Sit on the Grass, Lie on the Grass, Stroll on the Grass, BUT DO NOT: Run on the Grass, Play Football or Frisbee on the Grass." The students enjoyed these signs, enjoyed them so much that they pulled them up and took them to their rooms — cutting across the grass in the process.

Finally, in the spring of 1973, Maeder struck gold with the "sign" approach. He asked Walter Feldman of the art department to prepare three-dimensional, aesthetically pleasing signs for the campus. In turn, Professor Feldman asked Elmer Blistein '42 of the English department to contribute quotations from literature on the subject of grass. This magazine even got into the act (*BAM*, January 1973) by sponsoring a "Keep Brown Green" sign-writing contest. (The winner was "Grass: Throw Off the Oppressor and Rise Up.") Some of the best entries came from students.

In July 1973, Maeder did something else. He appointed Siu-Chim Chan director of physical plant and charged him, among other things, with creating a new look for the campus. Students were showing signs of cooperation, and this seemed to be the moment to take some positive action.

"I told Chan that we wanted a bet-

ter job done," Maeder says. "I also told him that the budget would remain the same and that there would be no increase in manpower. He still took the job.

"From my experience, I knew that Brown had some very good and loyal workmen. I felt that they needed more direction, and that Chan was the man to give it to them. Eighteen months later, I think I was right. Chan has tackled the job with energy and enthusiasm. He has high expectations for his staff — and they seem to be meeting them. He can be tough without losing his sense of humor. Another important factor is that Chan is well organized in his dealings with people, both within his department and with our neighbors around the East Side."

A graduate of Lingnan University in Canton, China, Siu-Chim Chan came to Brown in 1966 as mechanical coordinator, working under Prof. Sam Lerner, who was director of construction and planning. He became assistant director in 1971 and director a year later when Professor Lerner retired. In the spring of 1973, Chan was summoned to Paul Maeder's office and asked if he'd like to take over buildings and grounds.

"This was a real opportunity," Chan says. "But I set one condition for Mr. Maeder — that I be allowed to keep control of construction, which was my first love. Then I made a recommendation — that the two departments merge into one. Mr. Maeder said that this was exactly what he had in mind, we shook hands, and I left with a new title and a new department — director of physical plant."

Chan says that his first year was spent developing a rapport with his new staff and learning about the physical plant. "I was extremely fortunate that Bill Davis (William N. Davis) agreed to stay on for a year as a consultant to Mr. Maeder. Bill had been in charge of food service, housing, and buildings and grounds in his long years at Brown. He had all the buildings and grounds answers at his fingertips — and he was the man who got me over the hurdle of that first year on the job." Chan, who is something of a perfectionist, immediately set about reorganizing his department.

"I wanted everyone to know that a change had taken place," he says. "I also thought it was important that everyone's job was clearly defined. Some people didn't know the scope of their responsibility. As a result, many things fell between the cracks. Well, things still escape between the cracks on occasions. But the cracks aren't as wide anymore."

Chan also recognized that efficient planning was indispensable if they were to operate successfully on a budget eroded by inflation. Gone are the days, for example, when a group of men might be sent out on a campus job, get there, find the truck driver and crew hadn't been notified, and waste twenty or thirty minutes waiting for them to show up.

"Pre-planning is an important part of our operation," Chan says. "Now everyone knows what the other person is doing. I was blessed with a very dedicated and talented group of people in physical plant. But they did need direction, advice, and guidance."

Another method of getting more out of the same dollar is through preventive maintenance — necessary repairs done on a regular schedule. The University's sixteen steam generators are now being repaired regularly, in the hope that costly and time-consuming emergency repairs can be avoided.

According to Chan, preventive maintenance is the "guts" of his operation, about 50 percent of what his department does. For the most part, these aren't the jobs the public sees and applauds. They include a great many "invisible" things, such as fixing a leaky pipe at the Photo Lab, repairing a slate roof in the building occupied by this magazine, or painting the dorms, which returning alumni at Commencement found "shabby." These are the meat-and-potatoes jobs that have to be done, the ones for which money has to be found. But, there's that nagging question again — how do you squeeze all this into a budget that has been shrinking for three years?

"One of the first moves I made," Chan says, "was to bring in Bob Riccio, a good accountant. When departments call in asking for repairs, he doesn't tell them we have no money. He makes a decision on whether or not the job should be done. A priority list is established and each job is reviewed and then done in the most economical way possible."

Chan doesn't tolerate needless overtime. He feels that every cent spent that way takes away funds badly needed for building repairs or campus beautification. And there are no sacred cows. A case in point is the staff that works Brown Stadium during the home football games.

"I found that ten men were on duty at football games," Chan says. "All on overtime. So I set out to discover what they did, and whether or not some of the work could be done Friday at regular pay. After conferring with Richard Sardella, the assistant director of athletics, I found that this work group could be cut to five. If I'm going to buy a season ticket to the home games, I'm not going to sit there watching five or six workmen we really don't need getting in free, and getting paid overtime to boot.

"Then, there was the headset

In Patriot's Court, Boles Zelazny is surrounded by recently planted shrubbery.



Hugh Smyser

Double-play

continued

'crisis.' One of the workmen told me that if there was no one there to pick up the headset when the football coach put it down at the end of the game, it would get lost or stepped on, or both. 'Would you rather continually buy new equipment instead of having a man on duty to pick up the headset?' he asked. I told him I'd rather do neither. I called security and they agreed to have a man come by and cover this for us."

Chan also made a major decision on the grass situation during his first year on the job. In heavy-traffic areas, he would go to sod rather than seeding. It would be quicker, and, he felt, less expensive. Hughes Court in the Wriston Quadrangle, sloping from Wayland Arch to the Refectory, was almost completely dirt one morning last May. That evening the area was covered with beautiful green grass. Spot-sodding was done in other areas of the campus, including the lawn in front of Alumnae Hall that had been torn up for electrical work.



Hugh Smyser

One of the grass signs draws the attention of three passing students.

In another move, Chan last July brought in Boles Zelazny, the third member of the Maeder-Chan-Zelazny team. A 1949 Bryant graduate, Zelazny spent nine years with the Rhode Island State Department as a purchasing agent and then four more years with Brown in the same capacity. His job under Chan would be to beautify the campus.

How does someone with a long background in purchasing get a job as director of grounds and housekeeping? "Purchasing has only been my 8:55 to 5 (I like to get in early) job," says Boles Zelazny. "My real love is Mother Nature. I'm not home ten minutes at night until I'm out in the yard working. It's healthy — and besides, the boss can never reach me on the phone."

Some years back, Zelazny purchased a five-acre site in West Warwick, a brushy, marshy area that he has slowly filled in and made a show place. No question, Boles Zelazny has a green thumb. He's also a character, the type of guy who, when you call him up, introduce yourself, and politely ask, "How are you?" will snap back, "Tired, how are you?"

Zelazny is also a punster, as is his chief assistant, Len Hone. Before you get an answer to your question about the status of the campus elm, you can expect Zelazny to tell you that this is "a knotty problem — but one that I hope to get to the root of shortly." He may also suggest that Brown is "barking up the wrong tree" in attempting to save the elm.

Shortly after he took the job this summer, Zelazny went to Siu-Chim Chan. "What do you think of flowers?" he asked. "I like flowers," Chan replied. "That's good," Zelazny said, turning to leave. "I've just planted a bunch of them on the campus."

Indeed, flowers had made their first appearance on the campus, with flower beds planted around the base of the flagpole on the College Green, near Faunce House, and in other selected spots — meaning spots selected by Boles Zelazny.

"I don't know what I'd have done if Mr. Chan had said he didn't like flowers," Zelazny says. "The campus seemed barren to me and I thought flowers might brighten things up. We're also planning to have a sufficient variety of flowering shrubs on the campus so that no matter what season of the year the University schedules an event, something will be in bloom.

"We have one thing in our favor right now. The students are with us in what we are doing. Let's face it, if they don't want to cooperate, I could work twenty-four hours a day and still not make the campus look good. The freshmen, especially, seem to have an entirely new outlook. They seem to take pride in the beauty of the campus and want to keep it this way."

The results of the Maeder to Chan to Zelazny effort have been noticed. Among those taking note is President Hornig, who expressed his feelings in a letter to Chan. Former Associate Alumni Secretary James R. Gorham '54 was so impressed with the "new look" of the campus when he returned from New York for a football weekend that he called the following Monday to voice his sentiments.

Some of the students are Zelazny's biggest backers. Tim Driscoll, a sophomore from East Providence, summed it up: "When a campus looks shabby, the students are inclined to treat it accordingly. This year things are different." Then, chuckling, Driscoll added, "See if you can get the superintendent to come over to my family's house some weekend and work on the grass." J.B.

Life on the Potomac

or

The Railroad Retirement Act can bring a lot of mail

Washington in the summer of '73: The voice cracked and the eyes were misty as Gordon Strachan, a young man who looked more like Tom Sawyer coming home to Aunt Polly than a White House conspirator facing prosecution, responded to a query for advice to young people wanting to enter politics. After fumbling with words for a few minutes, the sad, subdued former aide to H. R. Haldeman turned to the Senate's Watergate Committee and, in the first of many poignant media moments produced by the scandal, said, "I'd tell them to stay away."

Washington in the summer of '74: Another bright, ambitious, red-haired young man was visible as television gave fleeting glimpses of the audience watching Peter Rodino and the House Judiciary Committee. He was Brown junior Jeff Eckber, who was working as a congressional intern and who compiled what other Brown students in Washington at that time consider the most commendable record of prime-time exposure by a spectator.

About two dozen undergraduates from Brown ignored the Strachan warning last summer in favor of a working taste of politics. That it happened to be the most historic time in decades to find themselves enclosed in the capital's inner circles was a significant plus in their experience, but it wasn't the whole story. They came back with a satchelful of subtler realities about government.

They learned, for instance, that politics first-hand is often a "dull and monotonous" world where famous figures become "less heroic," and that the Railroad Retirement Act can produce as much mail in a given office as the juiciest Watergate disclosure. They spent some days answering letters from the lunatic fringe of constituents who write congressmen on a weekly, first-name basis; and they came to grips with such problems as the baling wire shortage in Utah. They listened to backroom talk, "watched people make fools of themselves," were awed by the Kennedy mystique, joined in the well-oiled Washington rumor mill, and suffered through menial labor. Still, when it was all over, they had a "corny sense of respect" for that big blunderbuss called government.

Jeff Eckber was one of the fortunate few who managed, either through personal contacts or perseverance, to land a congressional internship on their own initiative. For seventeen other Brown interns, and for most of the collegiate workers who flood Washington each summer, it usually takes more clout than the individual can muster. Plum jobs are at a premium, even though many pay nothing but experience.

It was the frustration of Washington job-seeking that led one industrious student to take it upon himself to create the Brown-Washington Internship Program last year. So far, the fruits of his labors have been the seventeen positions secured for Brown students this past summer and some ambitious plans for the summer of '75.

"If I hadn't found some personal contacts, I probably would have been teaching tennis again," Jerry Cohen '75, the organizer, says of his 1972 job as an intern in the office of Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke. "I was rejected right and left at first." During that summer, he discovered one of the reasons — organized programs run by several prestigious universities, which assure from twenty to forty of their students a place on Capitol Hill. When he returned to Providence that fall, Jerry began to plot a program for Brown. Political Science Professor Lyman Kirkpatrick (*BAM*, November) helped. So did Associate Dean of the College Lee Verstandig. Pretty soon, there was an ad hoc committee of eager students, and other faculty input. But there was no money.

Funding is a problem that hasn't yet been solved, according to Jerry and Stuart Klein, a sophomore who is in charge of the financial side of the operation. To date, the Brown-Washington Internship Program has received a total of $100 from the University and some clerical support from the political science department. But Jerry Cohen, who was associate chairman (Professor Kirkpatrick serves as chairman of the program) during the critical formative year, isn't the type of person to let a little thing like money stand in his way. "It'll take a couple of years for things to crystallize," he says, but his program already has plans for a newsletter to freshmen, a brochure, the placement of from thirty to forty Brown students in Washington jobs next summer, and a lecture series with Brown alumni to coincide with the internships.

"Most of the people I talked to in Washington were surprised that Brown

Potomac

continued

didn't have an internship program," says Jerry. "They encouraged me to continue." (Princeton, Dartmouth, Wellesley, and the University of Massachusetts are just a few of the schools on the East Coast with more established internship programs. Several West Coast schools lead in the successful placement of their students in summer Washington jobs, among them Stanford and Berkeley.)

Jerry Cohen is the type of person who, once you've met him, seems to pop up with uncanny regularity. He is everywhere on campus. And, he allows, flashing an omnipresent grin, he just may wind up as a politician himself. After spending a summer following Senator Brooke around the Capitol and a fall and winter arranging internships in Washington, he hit the campaign trail as an advance man for Michael Dukakis, who happened to be the victorious gubernatorial candidate in Massachusetts in November.

It was this kind of energy that got the Brown-Washington Internship Program on its feet, despite the lack of funds and a somewhat underwhelming display of support. Jerry and his student cadre first mailed letters to all congressmen, to some governmental agencies, and to the 1,600 Brown alumni living in the Washington area. Although they received only five replies from the alumni (Jerry blames the poor response on bad timing around Christmas and an impersonal form letter), they did get an encouraging response from congressional offices. In January, Jerry and five other students headed to Washington to knock on doors and "wear out a couple of pairs of shoes." They came back with seventeen job commitments and a list of five local universities willing to house Brown students.

Anyone concerned over the effect that politics' tarnished image may have on the recruitment of young people for government might take heart in the response of students to this type of program. There were about 200 students vying last year for the seventeen slots available. This year, at a meeting held in October to explain the program to prospective interns and give out applications, more than 300 students jammed List Auditorium. Although quite a few of those 300 had to stand in line to look up their congressman's name in the congressional directory, all of them listened intently to what the seasoned veterans of the internship scene had to say about their summer adventures.

Bob Horowitz '76, the new associate chairman, told his fellow students what it was like to savor the "reality" of Washington. Bumping into George McGovern in the Senate washroom was one of his examples, but he also detailed his work in the office of Senator Clifford P. Case ("a good Republican") of New Jersey. Catherine Glavin '76 told of a different kind of experience — a position, gained through a Brown alumnus, in a Washington law firm. Then Stu Klein, who worked in Florida Congressman Claude Pepper's office, drew audible groans from his audience when he told them, "It's a very enlightening experience, but not a very profitable one financially. In other words, your chances of getting paid are pretty bleak." (Despite the Lyndon Baines Johnson Scholarship Program, which allows every House member $1,000 for interns' salaries, 90 percent of the Brown group in Washington got no pay whatever.)

Even without pay, the lure of the Washington summer is indisputable, as anyone who has ever marveled at the youth flooding the Sam Rayburn Building in July could testify. And the knowledgeable say that interest is on the upswing. One single congressional internship — for instance, a Ted Kennedy internship — can draw as many as 800 eager applicants. Part of the attraction, no doubt, is the knowledge that internships often serve as stepping stones up the political hierarchy. Curiosity and the allure of famous sights and faces is another, and education surely plays a role somewhere. In talks with several of Brown's Washington interns, the *BAM* has learned that the experience can be as varied as the people involved.

It can be as informal as the summer Bob Berger '76 spent with Utah Congressman Wayne Owens — a young liberal House member who kept a well-stocked refrigerator in his office to assure not only an open-door policy, but also a steady stream of thirsty office workers. Or, it can be "serious, but not formal" as Suzanne Ryder '75 described the atmosphere in Missouri Senator Stuart Symington's office. There can be as few as two or three interns in an office, or as many as a dozen or more. Massachusetts Representative Michael Harrington was the most popular congressman in terms of volunteer help last summer. He packed no less than thirty scurrying interns into his office as he prepared for sessions of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Brown junior Esther Cohen (no relation to Jerry) was one of them.

The duties of an intern also vary, but students learn quickly that there is a certain amount of mundane trivia that has to be endured by all. "People go down there with grandiose notions, but they find out they have to start at the low end and work up," Bob Horowitz explains. "By the end of the summer most of us got into things that interested us." Many pursued independent research for their congressmen. Stu Klein researched a paper on resource scarcity (from aluminum to bananas), Suzanne Ryder looked into nuclear power as an energy source, Esther Cohen worked on the Food for Peace Program, Bob Horowitz studied copyright legislation, and others dug up facts on pollution, public housing, and camp safety. Because Representative Owens was a member of the House Judiciary Committee, Bob Berger got to do some research on impeachment. He also took his turn as a staff member at nightly telephone sessions to convention delegates in Utah, where Owens won the Democratic nomination for senator. (Owens, whose campaign manager was Peter Billings '67, lost to Salt Lake City Mayor Jake Garn in a hotly contested race.)

But the general office routine for most congressmen centers around constituent matters, and interns are called on to answer mail and telephone calls from the folks back home. They make sure that veterans' benefits and social security payments don't go astray, that questions get answered, and that ruffled feathers are smoothed. In the process, they pick up tidbits about the American form of government.

"Anyone who didn't get into the letter-answering business really missed a lot," says Esther Cohen. "It's really incredible what people expect of a congressman." Not only were their offices bombarded by special interest groups ("We got blitzed by anti-abortion groups; color slides of aborted fetuses and all," says Bob Horowitz of Senator Case's mail), but they also hear from



Hugh Smyser

On the lawn of Rhode Island's capitol, ten of last summer's interns pose for photographer Hugh Smyser: from left, Scott Wolf, Kelly Costigan, Suzanne Ryder, Bob Horowitz, Esther Cohen, Peter Korda, Frank Altman, Cathy Glavin, Susan Eisenberg, and Jerry Cohen.

some rather interesting individuals. One mother, for instance, asked senatorial assistance in finding her daughter a job as a lifeguard. And then there were the perpetual pen pals. Brent Weaver '75 explains: "There is this group of people — I guess every congressman has about five or ten of them — who write regular, personal letters. They tell the congressman what they've been doing, ask about his kids, carry on a little conversation." Brent's boss, Rep. Peter Kyros of Maine, had a pen pal who wrote so often that he had an affectionate nickname around the office.

Frank Altman '75 worked for Senator Walter Mondale's Subcommittee on Children and Youth. He did research not only for Mondale's Children and Youth Camp Safety Act, but also for the controversial Child and Family Services Act, which contains the day-care provisions and which, in Frank's words, "has no chance of passing, but is just being kept alive." Susan Eisenberg '75 worked for the New England Caucus of the House of Representatives, getting to meet all of the region's twenty-five representatives, and Matthew Wald '76 worked for the Atlantic Conference. Two alumni who graduated in June — Bradley Falkof and Steven Zieff — worked for government outside of Washington, with the Federal Bureau of Prisons program in Danbury, Connecticut. Brown was one of eleven universities chosen to participate in this program.

But, among those stationed in Washington during the hectic months of July and August, there was total agreement on one subject: "In terms of off-the-record information flow, the nation's capital is a very small city." Not only did rumor have President Nixon resigning several times, and this before the lines began to grow to four abreast around the White House, but Henry Kissinger also resigned at least once. "The town was ripe for rumors," one student understates. A well-substantiated rumor in early August could make the congressional office buildings look like ghost towns, Esther Cohen recalls: "Everyone was in a back room watching television sets." Esther says she got "the flavor" of the impending resignation crisis from taxi drivers. And Stu Klein adds, "I rode the bus to and from work every day, so I always had fifty or sixty on-the-spot political analysts." Susan Eisenberg liked to compare notes with her summer roommates in the evening. They worked for the Departments of State and of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the sharing of rumors was like putting a jigsaw puzzle together: everybody had a different piece. "In Washington, everybody knows someone who knows someone who knows someone who was there," observes Frank Altman.

Altman was perhaps the luckiest intern. He had taken a second job

Potomac

continued

for money in the waning days of his internship and was operating the Senate elevator that Senators Hugh Scott and Barry Goldwater, with accompanying reporters, took on their resignation-eve trip to the White House. "The job was great," says Frank. "Everybody who got on the elevator would tell me the latest development, because they knew I didn't have any outside communication."

"To be there made what was essentially a third-person experience a first-person experience," Stu Klein observes of the group's Watergate experiences. The Judiciary Committee deliberations impressed them all ("It wasn't being held in some nebulous place just for television. It was a small hearing room in the House of Representatives, and it was business," one student says). But, beyond the impeachment proceedings, the summer offered ripe pickings for hearings. The interns were able to see Henry Kissinger appear before foreign affairs committees, listen to debates in the important appropriations hearings, and do a little questioning of their own in special Wednesday seminars arranged by what is known as the Bipartisan Internship Committee.

Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy, Sam Ervin, Earl Butz, and Edward Kennedy were just a few of the people who showed up at these weekly question-and-answer sessions, and "sometimes the questioning got hot and heavy," according to Bob Horowitz. "You go in trying to catch these guys off-guard, but rarely do you embarrass them," he says. "I think a lot of students thought they'd go in and humble Earl Butz. They didn't."

It was Cathy Glavin who observed that "people were less heroic" at close range. From her courtroom and law office vantage point, where she "sat in the back corners and listened," she heard fellow lawyers tear into the principal Watergate legal minds. "Here were the people you read about in *Time* magazine, who seem almost infallible; and yet, to hear other Washington lawyers talk, they were just like the guy next door — definitely not infallible."

George McGovern, the champion of the college set just a couple of years ago, looked like "a lost crusader" and "an echo from the past." He seemed "defeated" and "out of place" to the students. On the other hand, there were still some heroes.

"When that man walked into a room, it was like the lights had suddenly been turned on. There was a hush. It didn't happen with anyone else. It was strange." That is the way Susan Eisenberg describes the one person who still seemed bigger than life — Edward Kennedy. People waited in hordes outside his Senate office and "ran after him like a swarm of bees," the students say. When Kennedy talked to the mass meeting of summer interns, Frank Altman thought the adulation bordered on excess. "There were so many flashbulbs I couldn't see him." Another student adds, "When people speak to Kennedy — even reporters — it's almost as if they're saying 'Your Excellency.'"

The one person whose "charisma" comes close to Kennedy's is none other than "Uncle Sam" Ervin, the senator from North Carolina who headed the Senate's Watergate investigation. "He's a different type of figure," says Bob Horowitz. "Kennedy's the young crusader, Ervin's the wise, almost solemn elder statesman." An hour and a half before Ervin's talk with the interns, people were lined down the hall and through two Senate corridors. The meeting had to be moved to a larger room.

The students were not overawed by elected officials in general, however. One student, for instance, found it "amazing how little these guys know about some things and how heavily they rely on their staff." Another intern added that congressmen are manipulated entirely by their staffs and are "treated like babies." Brent Weaver sums up a recurring theme in the recollections of many of the interns: "I felt, being there, that the people who elect someone really don't have a good enough idea of how that person performs. The co-sponsorship of bills, for example, really means nothing because anyone can co-sponsor any bill . . . The actual performance of some congressmen I saw was really terrible. I think that if people could see that and could hear what some of their representatives are saying in the Congress of the United States, it would just astound them."

"It's so much a matter of playing the game; if you can't play the game, you're out of it," the interns found. There was a superficial formality along with the traditional decorum of Congress, they say. But Frank Altman saw a different side of political bartering. He attended a closed hearing — the conference committee on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which includes the busing provision along with the financing of all federal programs in education. Sessions went on until one or two o'clock in the morning, and senators slept in their offices, he reports. "There, they were rolling up their shirt sleeves and getting involved. The formalities were dropped and the cigar smoke was heavy."

Despite whatever qualms and criticisms they may have about government, there is an undeniable note of pragmatism in the way these interns choose to assess what they have learned from a summer in Washington. Bob Horowitz learned to bend a little to the other side. "I went down there, in my own biased way, thinking that liberals are the smarter of the two," he says, "but I came away with a healthy respect for people with conservative outlooks. I saw New York Senator James Buckley a lot and talked with him, because he was right down the hall. Conservatives can be really intelligent people who substantiate their views." For Cathy Glavin, the realization was that "it's in the personal relationships that things really get done." Frank Altman says, "The experience made me respect politics more just to see how difficult it is to come to a consensus on anything . . . I had a very pluralistic outlook when I came back, because we were constantly hearing from such a variety of groups, people, and organizations." And Esther Cohen adds, "This is probably going to sound corny to everybody, but I really did get a better understanding and respect for the Constitution. I could actually see certain amendments, certain processes, going on, while before, the Constitution had seemed very far away."

Perhaps the summer was best summed up in an offhand comment by Susan Eisenberg: "It gave me the chance to see how Congress really did work — how government worked. And, by God, it sure did work. But to this day, I can't figure out how." S.R.

I was a teenage intern



Hugh Smyser

By Sally Knebelman '77

It s called Potomac Fever and should not be associated with the bump and grind act at the Georgetown Bar and Grill. The origin of the disease is strictly legitimate. Most commonly contracted in the mammoth marble mausoleums that house the federal government, the P.F. germs fester and multiply with amazing speed. I suffered at least two weeks from the Fever before I knew of its presence. As with any good mental disorder, the symptoms are difficult to diagnose, and its implications cannot be fully appreciated until the Fever has been beaten. The cure consists of leaving Washington, D.C., and seeking cleaner air to rid the lungs of governmental sludge. My case was badly complicated; a mixture of Potomac Fever and the Watergate-on-the-knee syndrome is the making of rampant Capitol Plague.

I was a teenage intern, and as a student worker for a Member of Congress, had a plastic identification card to justify my presence. With this token I could sail past lines of sweating tourists into the congressional staff gallery, and could buy dozens of sets of Crane's egg-white stationery half-price at the House Office Supply for all my relatives. Hundreds of student interns in Congress last summer had these cards in hand as they filed into receptions given by Republican National Chairman George Bush and Democratic National Chairman Bob Strauss. (These functions may have been attempts to rouse party support, but the covert motivation for attendance was free cookies and the chance to practice one-line pick-ups.) The ID card was in demand when prominent senators and representatives held seminars, which were rhetorical speeches followed by rhetorical answers to rhetorical questions. Demand slipped for the Pentagon and CIA slide shows featuring coming attractions of the Red invasion.

After a while it became tedious to be told constantly that we were the future of America. Our futuristic talents ranged from opening mail, to filing copies of letters in response to the mail, to licking the envelopes to be mailed. A congressional staff must be mail-oriented to stay in business. Answering the letters can seem to be more important than reading them. The intern can also be entrusted with routine-question mail and crazy-people mail. For example, one learns quickly how to respond to the constituents' requests for American flags which have been flown over the Capitol:

> Dear Mrs. Goldfarb:
>
> There are two kinds. The cheaper version is thrown in a plane with a thousand other flags and flown over the dome by a pilot who, thanks to your tax dollars, makes his living flying eighty runs or so a day. There is a waiting list for the other kind, which has actually hung on the pole. These are more expensive and have holes.

Interns are also allowed to process form letters. This involves spending days in front of a machine which spits exact copies at you at the rate of 150-odd words a minute. The intern then types the address at the top of the letter to give it that homemade look.

Some interns have been known to earn the ultimate responsibility, which is the burning desire of all who make the trip to the big city: Real Research. These are the students who achieve the educational experience they came seeking, the chance to contribute their resources to the engine of political policy-making. This special group is envied by the other students, who may come no closer to the real thing than the intern who spent an afternoon at the Library of Congress researching the lineage of her congressman's pedigree puppy. Many, if not most, student interns are not offered the opportunity to pursue serious research, because they are not nearly as well qualified as the full-time staff.

Students actually compete to be summer interns. Applications are usually made in the preceding autumn, followed by long months of waiting. And acceptance is not a luxury. Most interns are unpaid, and Washington is an expensive place. The summer is twice as costly if one considers that the lavish expenses are offset by no earnings to support the next college semester. With

This article first appeared in Fresh Fruit, *the magazine supplement published by the* Brown Daily Herald, *and is reprinted with the editors' permission.*



In her dormitory room, Sally Knebelman settles down with the New York Times.

Teenage

continued

few observable exceptions, the summer intern is a fairly affluent second- or third-year student at a prestigious college, who, when pressed, might reveal his inside connections. (Caroline Kennedy had a tough time concealing hers.)

The essence of Potomac Fever is the love of the opportunity-to-be-there, which places blinders on the eyes in the face of moronic tasks and degradations. Washington is the setting of the federal government's political drama, and Capitol Hill is the stage center of conflict, the power struggle. Interns arrive with the assumption that they are there to get the inside scoop on Congress, and an idea of how government really works. Before long they wander through the maze of tunnels under the Capitol and the House and Senate office buildings with a sense of the importance of their mission.

Because Watergate was the dominant issue of last summer, most interns focused their attention on trading Watergate memorabilia to send home to the family. Everyone had to have his own photo of the praying-for-Nixon fanatics who camped out on the steps of the Capitol for three days. "Eight to zip" was the cue phrase on the Hill for the Supreme Court decision on the tapes. Interns flocked to Jaworski's court to watch him walk down the stairs and make a press statement. Even though we could only see the special prosecutor's lips move, we wanted to be there while he spoke. History was all around us.

The preoccupation with "being there" varied with the intensity of Potomac Fever. No one left without a story to tell: "James St. Clair opened a door for me." "I ate lunch at the table next to Peter Rodino and, boy, is he short." "I went to the men's washroom with Sam Ervin and Hubert Humphrey." "Lowell Weicker has green curtains." "I left my thermos under Jerome Waldie's desk." What could be better than to tell your friends you met your true love at the Ehrlichman trial?

In the pitch of fever, everyone prepared his own story of the last days of Nixon. Some wanted to have something to say when friends and relatives asked what really happened. Others were preparing a book entitled, *We Were There on the Day Richard Nixon Threw in the Towel*. The day the soon-to-be-ex-president left the White House, some of the uncool hung out the windows to see the helicopter heading for Andrews Air Force Base. In the office where I worked, the women sobbed for Nixon's mother. Next door they broke out the champagne.

Interns left Washington with House of Representatives mugs in hand, seasoned by the experience and armed with new "contacts." The greater part of the future of America returned to school to prepare to go back to the Hill eventually. In some cases, coming home starved a fever, and not being there any more ended the "romance of being there." Watergate made the Potomac Fever an exceptional experience last year; something else will complicate it next year. A summer cold is an ugly animal.

What's an anthropology professor doing in an all-night café in Costa Rica?

At 3 A.M. in San José, the capital city of Costa Rica, there's only one place a person can go for a drink or a bite to eat. That's the twenty-four-hour café, where the lights burn on into the night as friends settle in for some heavy drinking, and *huaqueros* (grave-robbers) gather to discuss their latest haul. Brown Professor of Anthropology Dwight B. Heath has whiled away many evenings in this café — listening, watching, asking questions, and even chug-a-lugging with the natives — all as part of his research into two illegal activities, grave-robbing (euphemistically known as "commercial archaeology") and moonshining.

Six years ago Professor Heath was awarded a Fulbright-Hays grant to study grave-robbing in Costa Rica — the looting of "antiquities" such as gold, jade, and pottery from old Indian graves to sell on the international art market. He spent a year as a visiting professor of anthropology at the University of Costa Rica, gathering information and gradually becoming a confidant of the diggers, the dealers, and others in the trade.

He soon discovered that looting the past is big business for the Costa Ricans. With close to 5,000 people actively involved, grave-robbing is the country's fourth largest economic activity, yielding half a million dollars annually. What's good for Costa Rica's economy has some unfortunate consequences for scientists and historians, however, for Costa Rica was once a melting pot for two of the major pre-Columbian civilizations in the Americas, the Andes and the Mayan, and what could be an archaeologist's paradise has become a boon for private art collectors instead.

Even though grave-robbing is considered an offense against the republic and carries a stiff fine, most of the *huaqueros* were happy to talk to Professor Heath about their work. The usual anthropological method for collecting data is as a participant-observer — that is, by participating as a member of the group being studied, always looking over one's own shoulder and keeping a sense of perspective. So Professor Heath accompanied the *huaqueros* to various grave sites, observing excavations and learning first-hand what the people were like.

During his months of observation, one incident in particular revealed "the character of the Costa Ricans more clearly than any other," he says. Workers at an excavation site at a large community cemetery in the lowlands had found fragments of a pot which, when assembled, made a "spectacular figurine" about twenty inches high in the shape of a seated woman covered with tattoos. At the time the piece was excavated, a businessman from the United States (a former senator and governor) was visiting the country. When he found out about the statue ("as the Costa Ricans intended," adds Professor Heath), he bought it for $2,400.

This site was highly unusual in that many pieces were being excavated in pairs, however, and the businessman told the workers that he was interested in buying the twin of the seated woman, should they find it. "I was serving as translator," says Professor Heath, "and it was very hard to keep from laughing out loud. I could see the eyeballs of my Costa Rican friends rolling as he said this." Assuring him he'd be the first to know if the twin showed up, the diggers took pains to see that it *did* by paying an expert ceramist to construct a phony one. True to his word, the North American bought the "twin" — not, however, for $2,400, the price he had paid for the genuine article, but for a good deal more. "To cap the climax," says Dwight Heath, the Costa Ricans were so pleased with the results that they sold a copy of the fake in Panama for $1,000.

The friendships and confidences Professor Heath established among the grave-robbers paved the way for his research on moonshining and alcoholism in early 1974. Many of the *huaqueros*, he discovered, are also moonshiners or have friends and relatives who are. Although he had studied alcoholism previously as a by-product of other investigations, the Costa Rican venture was the first time alcohol was his primary focus.

From January through May of 1974, he was a mental health consultant for the World Health Organization, doing essentially three jobs — talking with U.N. representatives and local personnel in many Central American countries about setting up research on alcohol and alcoholism, serving as advisor for thirteen research projects in Costa Rica on alcoholism, and doing his own research into the social and economic aspects of moonshining. "I went there to find out what any good reporter would," he says of his own project. "Who makes it [moonshine]? Where? Why? How? and What do they do with it?" His project not only involved studying the actual "reworking of the mash" in the stills, but a study of drinking behavior patterns as well.

Heath was surprised to discover a "striking similarity" between Costa Rican moonshining and that of the Southeastern United States — not only in the technology of distillation, but also in the vocabulary used to describe the parts of a still and the various stages of production. Practically all the terms in English relating to moonshine are translated similarly in Spanish — all except "moonshine" itself, which apparently has no Spanish equivalent because the Costa Rican distillers haven't had to work at night. Most of the other English words for moonshine,

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continued

however, such as "white lightning," "mule," "head-splitter," and "rot-gut" have corresponding words in Spanish, as do the stages of the run. The clear waters, or *aguas claras*, for example, are the first to come off the still, and the tailings, or *cola*, the last.

During the course of his study, Professor Heath collected about 100 samples from different stills and analyzed them with a gas chromatographer to determine their composition. Some of the moonshine he tested was "very good," he says, but other samples were literally poisonous. "There is a practical implication to my research," he says, "because moonshine is a health problem. People are killed or blinded by bad stuff every year." Unlike the United States, where lethal moonshine is due to unsanitary equipment, in Costa Rica it's caused by special herbs which some distillers add to improve the flavor. He had no trouble convincing people to leave these herbs out once he had determined that their product was dangerous. They were happy to produce better moonshine with less effort, he says.

Making moonshine is easy. All that's required is some fermented organic matter (such as fruit, rice, or vegetables), a pot, a lead-off pipe, a catch bottle, and a source of heat. The fermented food, or mash, is evaporated into steam and then condensed into a liquid. The equipment doesn't need to be fancy — in fact, one of the "neatest stills" Dwight Heath found in Costa Rica was, ironically, in the federal penitentiary. A prisoner had rigged a coffee pot over sterno and was making moonshine out of pineapple peelings, a popular base for home-brew because it ferments three times faster than most other material.

Professor Heath went to Costa Rica to study alcoholism and moonshining partly because it has one of the highest rates of alcoholism in the world. (An alcoholic, according to Professor Heath, is a person for whom "drinking alcoholic beverages creates a problem, whether it be economic, psychological, social, or physical.") The alcoholism rate in Costa Rica is high for a number of reasons. Drinking is one of the few social activities there, and it has a "high cultural value" among Costa Rican men. Those who can drink heavily and hold their liquor well are considered "real" men. Moreover, in a country such as Costa Rica, where large numbers of people live in poverty and misery, alcohol is a relatively inexpensive way to ease tensions and forget problems.

Alcoholism also shows up in people with "anomie" — those who have either rejected old goals without discovering new ones, or who have definite goals but lack a means of achieving them. For this reason there is a tremendous increase in the rate of alcoholism among Indians who move from rural areas to the city and find themselves disoriented and cut off from their roots. "Alcoholism often fits with racial prejudice," he says. "It is highest among those who are unemployed or who don't have the language skills or the education to make it in the white man's world."

Alcoholism is not, however, related to either the amount of drinking, the rate of drunkenness, or the proof of the liquor drunk, as Professor Heath proved fifteen years ago in his now-classic study of the Camba Indians in Bolivia. All adults in the Camba society drink heavily, and their liquor has the highest proof of any in the world — yet there are no alcoholics. The reason, Heath found, is that drinking there is done in a closed, formalized manner, creating what he terms a "secular ritual." (Jews have an extremely low rate of alcoholism for much the same reason, although in their case, the rituals are religious and symbolic rather than secular.)

In Costa Rica, Professor Heath discovered that the way people get drunk and how they behave when drunk is uniform within each community. But the behavior varies dramatically from one village to the next. In one town, for example, drunken men brag about their virility and strive to prove their masculinity, while in a neighboring village, the people become nostalgic and self-pitying. Similarly, in one community, drunks are habitually loud and aggressive and often use abusive language, whereas drunks in another area are quiet and self-contained. One of the conclusions Professor Heath drew from his Costa Rican and Bolivian studies, therefore, is that drinking behavior is learned rather than inherited. Inhabitants of a given Costa Rican village exhibit the same drinking behavior because in the small isolated communities of Costa Rica, almost everyone shares the same learning experiences.

Professor Heath discovered two other learned behavior patterns linked to drinking in Costa Rica — suicide and so-called "beserk" behavior. Suicide is relatively uncommon in Costa Rica, but when it does occur, it takes place in a very stylized manner. Someone (usually a man) in a group will get drunk and swallow Folidol, a commercial insecticide which kills him within minutes. This form of suicide is fairly common in two specific areas of Costa Rica, claiming one out of every 5,000 people annually.

"Beserk" behavior also takes place among a group of drinking companions, usually with a young man as the chief culprit. Upon getting drunk, a man will suddenly whip out his machete and kill several people. When he wakes up in jail the next morning, he can't remember anything that happened. Although the newspapers always describe the killings as "random," Professor Heath has noted that the victims are usually brothers-in-law or fathers-in-law.

During the course of his investigations into moonshining and alcoholism in Costa Rica, Professor Heath found himself in several sticky situations. He discovered that being a participant-observer could be difficult, especially when it required him to play drinking games with men who had been drinking heavily since age nine. "One of the hazards of the participant-observation method is the long-term effect," he explains, "and I had gotten hepatitis in Bolivia, so my liver wasn't as strong as I would have liked." The hepatitis turned out to be his saving grace, however, because it gave him an excuse for bowing out of some of the "competitive aspects" of the games.

Another difficulty he had was avoiding the law. Unlike his grave-robbing adventures, where technically he never did anything illegal because he didn't do any digging, the mere possession of moonshine in Costa Rica is against the law and he had to find a way to carry his three-ounce samples without being hauled off to jail. "I can't imagine any other country handling the situation the same way the Costa Ricans did, and I was delighted," says Professor Heath. "They made me an honorary policeman." K.S.



Hugh Smyser

An internationally known anthropologist, Dwight Heath continues as a consultant for the alcohol research projects he supervised in Costa Rica earlier this year, and has been invited to Brazil to set up a similar program. He recently represented Brown at the International Congress on Social Psychiatry held in Greece in September and is chairman of the committee on anthropology and social psychiatry for that organization's 1976 conference in Yugoslavia. In addition, he plans to lecture this summer in Iran on land reform, in France on peasants, and in Yugoslavia on alcoholism.

Procession

Hyacinth Beddoes Laffoon and Mr. Crumgold are back on Broadway

One man who goes cruising through life regardless of the wind in his sails is **S. J. Perelman** '25, the 70-year-old belletrist for *The New Yorker* magazine, one-time Hollywood scenarist, and Broadway playwright. His 1962 play, *The Beauty Part*, was revived in New York City in November.

The Beauty Part, which is basically a collection of Perelman's *New Yorker* sketches, opened twelve years ago to mixed reviews during a New York newspaper strike. Despite the efforts of its star, the late Bert Lahr, some Perelman fans felt the play wasn't up to the standards of the man who has treated the world as his pun cushion for more than a half century, creating such characters as Adamant Eve along the way.

Although Perelman has claimed that writing for the movies is like "stuffing pillows with kapok," his track record in Hollywood is first-class. His credits include two Marx Brothers pictures of the early 1930s, *Monkey Business* and *Horse Feathers*, and an Oscar for his script of the 1956 film, *Around the World in 80 Days*.

Perelman readily admits writing a few film turkeys along the way. High on this list is *Sweethearts*, a Nelson Eddy-Jeanette MacDonald musical. Perelman later dubbed this duo the "Singing Capon and the Iron Butterfly."

In a recent *New York Times* interview with Stefan Kanfer, Perelman described *The Beauty Part* as being about the "widespread yearning for creativity the itch for self-expression. The passage of time hasn't really changed my point," he said. "If anything, the lust for self-expression has become even more intensified since the work was first produced."

Sid Perelman also discussed with Kanfer the present state of the theater. "Broadway," he said, "has been reduced in quality and importance. The theaters — and the theater sections of newspapers — have been taken over by rock stars and blue movies."

Having said this, Perelman hastened to add that he was not against pornography, per se. He recalled a time when he escaped the "iron lung" of the MGM writers' building to motor through downtown Los Angeles in search of a film entitled *The Sex Maniac*. But that, he says, was a different era, one when art and pornography were miles apart. Today they are "cheek by jowl — literally."



S.J. Perelman: Some caustic words about today's theater.

Perelman took a poke at today's serious theater, terming it "four people being rude in a room." He also spoke about revivals. "I find myself hoping for a return of the polite incisive comedy," he told Kanfer. "No one, for example, could write about women like George Kelly. But the day of such creation is gone."

The interview with Kanfer of the *Times* also included a pearl from Perelman on the subject of musical comedies. "To anybody who wants to write a musical comedy," he said, "I give my blessings and a word of advice. Just obtain a few cents, a forty-quart milk can, partly fill it with water, and suspend yourself in it, upside down. It's called Chinese water torture, and Harry Houdini used it for years. It's cheap, it's effective, and it beats writing plays all hollow. If you must get ulcers, why waste your whole life at it?"

Meanwhile, *The Beauty Part* was back on Broadway, brightening a season that needed all the light it could get. Somehow, it seemed comfortable to

have those characters back with us again — the lady editor, Hyacinth Beddoes Laftoon; the right-winger, Nelson Smedley; and Mr. Crumgold, the man whose Mondrian painting converts into a bar and whose wife does soap sculpture on a Procter & Gamble fellowship.

You just don't find characters like this on Broadway much anymore.

Election returns

Some winners and losers on November 5:

In Rhode Island, Governor **Philip W. Noel** '54 won re-election by one of the largest pluralities in the history of the state.

Another Rhode Island public official, Attorney General **Richard J. Israel** '51, a Republican, didn't do as well. Israel was upset by his Democratic opponent, Providence State Senator **Julius Michaelson** '67 A.M.

One of the best vote getters among Republicans in New Jersey for the past 24 years, Congressman **William B. Widnall** '26, was defeated in Bergen County's Seventh District by fewer than 9,000 votes of the 146,000 cast. Widnall was the ranking Republican on the House Banking and Currency Committee, the House Special Housing Committee, and the Joint Economic Committee on Defense Production. When asked to explain his defeat, Congressman Widnall summed it up in one word — Watergate.

Representative **John W. Wydler** '46 of New York's Fifth Congressional District (Nassau County) was one Republican who weathered the storm. First elected in 1962, Wydler showed his political strength by easily withstanding the Democratic onslaught of 1964. Now, a decade later, he had to run for his life to survive, 91,797 to 77,371. So, Congressman Wydler returns as the House minority whip — but with fewer Republicans to whip.

Andrew Gibson's short term as federal energy administrator

The day after President Ford's October 29 announcement of his appointment of **Andrew E. Gibson** '51 as Federal Energy Administrator, Anthony Ripley, writing in the *New York Times*, noted that Gibson seemed an "unlikely choice." Ripley's reference was to the fact that Gibson's life had been ships and ship-building. Within the week, Gibson appeared to be an unlikely choice for the energy post on other grounds: a lucrative agreement with an oil transport company.

The problem was that Gibson received a $1-million separation settlement agreement from Interstate Oil Transport Company of Philadelphia, which is half-owned by Cities Service. Under terms of the agreement, Gibson will receive about $88,000 annually from the company for ten years. He had resigned as president of Interstate in May after sixteen months with the firm.

This information became public within twenty-four hours of the nomination in a story broken by the *New York Times*. It was also learned that Gibson had told White House aides about the contract before his nomination was announced, but that the aides, for some reason, did not notify the President.

Several members of Congress immediately began firing a heavy salvo of words at the White House. Senator George McGovern was the most vocal, calling on Mr. Ford to withdraw the nomination, adding the warning that the Senate would reject it if he did not. "Gibson has a million-dollar ring through his nose, with the oil company holding the chain at the other end," McGovern said. "There can be only one reason for this appointment — and that is a further raid on the American consumer by big oil."

So, the first major "new team" appointment by President Ford turned out to be an embarrassment to the Administration. Too bad. Andrew Gibson's record of public service is distinguished, and his credentials are impressive.

"Andy Gibson is a no-nonsense, get-things-done kind of guy," said Peter G. Peterson, former Secretary of Commerce and current chairman of Lehman Brothers, Inc., the Wall Street brokerage firm. "I would assume Project Independence would require a good deal of this quality if it is to become an economic reality."

Others have called Gibson tough-talking, rough-mannered, outspoken, hard-working, demanding of his subordinates — the same faults and virtues usually attributed to a sea captain. And that's exactly what Gibson was during World War II — at age twenty-two the youngest captain of an ocean freighter in modern marine history.

After graduating from Brown, Gibson served two years in the Navy and then joined Grace Lines, rising to vice-president by 1964. During this period he also earned a master's in business administration from New York University.

President Nixon nominated Gibson to be Maritime Administrator in the spring of 1969. A year later he was in charge of implementing a $3-billion program to construct thirty ships a year from 1970 to 1980. Gibson was promoted to Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs in 1970 and Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic and International Business by 1972. On several occasions he took part in tough negotiations with the Soviet Union for maritime and trade agreements. Then, in 1973, Gibson left the Commerce Department to become president of Interstate, a firm which arranges for the building and chartering of ships. Since leaving the firm last May, he has taken advanced management courses at Harvard.

Shortly after his nomination by President Ford, Gibson told columnist Ripley of the *New York Times* that he first began to see the growing energy gap in 1970. "The way the country was going, there was a tremendous need developing to import oil and gas," he said. "Some of us were highlighting this growing shortage back when it was not a very popular subject."

When the furor broke over his oil transport company retirement fund, Gibson tried to "hard-nose" it out, saying he had no intention of withdrawing his name. As the political flak grew heavier, and after spending a full day at the White House, Gibson changed his mind. On November 11 — formerly Armistice Day — he scuttled ship. President Ford accepted Gibson's "request" with "deepest regret" and with the assurance that he wanted to appoint Gibson to another "responsible position in government."

From "fun and games" to one of the best PE programs

Ethel Martus Lawther '29 entered the field of education as a first-grade student at age four. She didn't leave the field until last June when she retired as dean of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at the University of North Carolina - Greensboro.

Dean Lawther put in forty-three years at UNC - Greensboro, although

"put in" may not be the correct term She did much more than that. Dean Lawther built the department of physical education there into one of the leading undergraduate and graduate programs in the country.

When Ethel Martus came to the Greensboro campus in 1931, the institution's physical education department had only five staff members and forty students. When she retired, there were thirty-seven full-time faculty members, 280 undergraduate majors, thirty-two students working toward doctorates, and some sixty master's degree candidates.

Arlene E. Gorton '52, director of physical education and assistant director of athletics at Brown, termed Dean Lawther "a fantastic administrator" and said: "She took a program that in 1931 was mostly fun and games and turned it into one that has won recognition throughout the United States. Brown has every right to be extremely proud of this woman."

Young Ethel Martus came very close to not attending Brown, as the graduate of Woodbury High in Connecticut recalled recently. "When the time for 'higher' education came, I wanted dearly to attend Arnold School of Physical Education in New Haven. Dr. Arnold, like Arnold of Rugby, was a very wonderful but firm man.

"My father, however, firmly 'suggested' that I enroll in an institution which had no major in the field of my choice, but one which was liberal arts in nature. He further suggested that after four years of liberal arts education, if I still wanted physical education I could pursue graduate study in that field."

Ethel Lawther: National recognition.



Ethel Martus wrote a name for herself on the Pembroke campus. She was president of the athletic association, captain of the varsity basketball team, a member of the fistball (volleyball) team for four years, and had two varsity seasons in baseball, swimming, and tennis. To top it off, Miss Martus was college individual gymnastic champion for two years.

As a junior, the biology major made her first trip to North Carolina, serving as the student representative from Pembroke to the Athletic Conference of American College Women. After graduation there were two years at Wellesley to earn a master's in physical education — and then back to North Carolina in 1931, this time as instructor in the department of physical education.

Looking back, Dean Lawther gives much credit for her achievements to her growing-up years. "Dad always found time to run the 75 with me, jump in the pit, or work out on the horizontal bars. More important, my parents always found time to listen. That's the key for any child."

The comeback of the "Courageous"

Two of the most important men in international sailing circles got together on the Brown campus early in November — **Bob McCullough** '43, head of the Courageous Syndicate that successfully defended the America's Cup, and **Ted Turner** '60, skipper of *Mariner*, the ill-fated twelve-meter yacht that not even Turner's special brew of sailing magic could bring home first in the America's Cup trials off Newport last summer.

The occasion for the get-together was Brown's annual Hall of Fame induction dinner on November 1. Turner, two-time winner of the Martini & Rossi Yachtsman of the Year Award, was on hand as an inductee. McCullough drove in from New York that afternoon to honor Turner.

Roger Vaughan '59, director of the Brown News Bureau and author of a soon-to-be-published book about Turner, took advantage of the situation to get McCullough and Turner together for a tape interview. Among the things the men talked about was the amazing "comeback" of the Courageous Syndicate, which was ready to fold last January.

"Last winter the heads of the Courageous Syndicate were very concerned about the effects of the fuel shortage in this country, what it would mean for power boats, whether anyone would come out to see the races," said McCullough, who, as commodore of the New York Yacht Club, was at that time a member of the America's Cup Committee. "What the Courageous people wanted was a postponement of the Cup race for a year. We said, 'Hell, no, you can't call off an America's Cup race,' and we thought they went away reassured.

"A month later the syndicate got cold feet again and actually voted to drop out of the competition. But two members of the group came to me and asked if I'd come in with them and help them get started. I agreed, on the condition that I could resign from the America's Cup Committee and then get back on it after their new boat was launched. As events turned out, I stuck with *Courageous* all summer."

According to Roger Vaughan, Bob McCullough is too modest. Reports from sailing circles indicate that he was the key man in the entire program, the one who provided a good share of the funds to get the project started and who raised additional money to keep the syndicate afloat all summer.

"If it hadn't been for Bob McCullough, there would have been no Courageous Syndicate," Vaughan says. "And with the Australians fast closing the gap in ocean racing, we'll never be sure what might have happened in the Cup races if *Courageous* hadn't been on the scene."

McCullough and Turner disagreed on the question of whether the America's Cup races have become a designer's battle or a sailmaker's battle. McCullough came down on the side of the sails.

"One of the main reasons we walloped the Australians was that we had better sails," McCullough said. "It wasn't the material. Their sails just weren't cut right."

For his part, Turner feels that in this era of change from wood to aluminum boats, the edge goes to the designers. "You can always change skippers if they are hacking things up," Turner said. "You can even change the cut of your sails, as *Courageous* did in July while fighting *Intrepid* for the right to defend the cup. But you can't change the design of the boat."



Don Sockol — *The Providence Journal*

Ernest C. Baker in his favorite machine, a 1956 Jaguar.

At 95, he's given up bicycles — but not cars

If you saw **Ernest C. Baker** '02 walking the streets of downtown Providence during the noon rush hour, you might peg him as a businessman with a cluttered desk somewhere in the Hospital Trust Towers. The spry step, sharp clothes, and horn-rimmed glasses would be deceiving.

Ernie Baker, who retired in 1946 as a maker of rolled gold plate and jewelry manufacturing equipment, was ninety-five years old last July 26. To convince any doubters of this fact, he usually carries with him a brown briefcase containing his birth certificate.

The frayed briefcase contains other things, such as Ernie Baker's class picture from Brown and a bill of sale for his latest Jaguar. Among other things, Baker claims to be the oldest living Jaguar driver in the United States, or as he puts it, "the oldest Jaguar driver with almost all parts in working condition."

Baker has been a "nut" on cars almost from the time he graduated from college. His first car was a 1908 Autocar Runabout, a likeness of which is baked into an ashtray that hangs on his kitchen wall. "Gawd, I'd like to have that car again. What I wouldn't give for that car," he said with some passion.

In a recent interview with Don Sockol, staff writer for the *Providence Journal*, Baker told about his love affair with cars.

"I was driving for almost a half century before getting my first Jaguar," he said. "But it was love at first sight. I lived in Florida in the winters, and we used to go to Sebring (for the car races) and I saw one there. It was the first time I ever saw a Jaguar. Gawd, I says. I've got to own one of those. It was the nicest-looking thing."

Baker bought his first Jaguar in 1955, but traded it in for a new one a year later. He was seventy-seven at the time, but says that age was never a problem to him.

Especially pleasing to Baker is a plaque on the dashboard of his car that says: "This Jaguar car is a replica of the record-breaking car which achieved the speed of 141.51 mph at Jabbeke, Belgium." Giving his car a friendly pat on the bumper, Baker beams, "This Jaguar jumps like a rabbit."

If cars are Baker's pride and joy, bikes come in a close second. In fact, it was because of his love for bikes that he gave up smoking five years ago. "When I was riding my bicycle, I'd get a little out of wind," Baker said. "So, the doctor told me, 'Well, give up smoking.' And I did."

Then, two years later, when he was ninety-two, Ernie Baker finally retired his ten-speed racer to a grandchild. "There were so many cars on the road, I thought it was too dangerous to be riding around. After all, I didn't want to hurt anyone."

The Brown Clubs

Biology Professor Walter Quevedo was the speaker at Brown Club meetings in New Haven, Westchester County, and Albany this fall. His topic was what life will be like in the year 2000.

At each stop there were large and enthusiastic crowds. In New Haven, Chairman **Marilyn Carlson Simon** '54 reported the largest turnout of the joint group in years, close to 75 persons. More than 80 were on hand in Westchester County and almost 50 in Albany.

With **Bunny Cohan Meyer** '46 in charge, the Brown Club of Miami sponsored an art show recently with the University's scholarship funds as the beneficiary. A turnout of better than 250 viewed the exhibit.

The Classes

08 *Virgil Ehle*, a civil engineer, was recently honored for his 52 years of service with Morrell Vrooman Engineers, a consulting firm in Gloversville, N.Y. A reception was given for him at the home of the firm's president.

12 The new cancer facilities at the Pondville State Cancer Hospital in Norfolk, Mass., were recently dedicated to Dr. *Ernest M. Daland*, who served as chief of staff at the hospital from 1927 to 1959. In 1927 when Pondville opened with Dr. Daland in charge, it was the first state-operated cancer facility in the nation. Dr. Daland lives on a farm in Brewster, Mass., where he is continuing his lifelong interest in gardening.

15 *Alice Inez McMeehan Northam* and her husband, Alfred, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on August 18 in Wilmington, Del.

18 *Kenneth L. Burdon's* new address is 4718 Hallmark St., Apt. 411, Houston, Texas 77027. "I am now ensconced in a comfortable apartment in a splendid 'life-care retirement facility,' " he writes, "and still painting (watercolor) and doing some writing."

26 In June, *Edwin K. Gedney* ('28 Sc.M.) retired from his position as professor of education at Gordon College in Wenham, Mass. The longest-tenured faculty member of the college, he helped to create the science, history, psychology, and education departments at Gordon during his 40 years of service to the college. He lives in Alton Bay, N.H., where he plans to devote himself to his hobbies — genealogy and photography.

28 *Howard Presel*, Providence, retired in June from his position as the state of Rhode Island's records analyst.

31 *Joseph H. Mahood* and Nellie W. Lawson were married last spring in Pleasantville, N.J. Joseph was recently promoted to director of Community Planning Boards in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he is liaison between the Brooklyn borough president and 18 community planning boards.

32 *Harold W. Rasmussen* is executive vice-president and international advisor for the First National State Bank in Newark, N.J.

33 *Violet Bander Callahan*, who retired from social work in 1972, has moved to Hawaii to be with her son, John. Violet's husband, Charles, died in June 1973. Friends may contact her at the Crescent Manor Apt. Hotel, 139 Kapiolani St., Apt. 205, Hilo, Hawaii 96720.

36 *Otis E. Fellows* (Ph.D., '33 A.M.), Avalon Foundation Professor of the Humanities at Columbia and editor of *Diderot Studies*, recently had a book written in his honor, *Essays on Diderot and the Enlightenment in Honor of Otis Fellows*, edited by Fordham Professor John Pappas.

Clarence H. Gifford, Jr., has retired as chief executive officer of the Hospital Trust Corp. and the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence. He continues in his position as chairman of the board.

Gustav Olson has retired as a biology and applied sciences teacher at West Warwick, R.I., High School, after teaching there for more than 20 years. Gustav is a former football coach at the school and served as police chief from 1946-48 in West Warwick, where he lives with his family.

37 *Gerald Smithson* has retired after 19 years as a professor of electrical engineering at the Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute. Gerald divides his time between Falmouth, Mass., and Delray Beach, Fla.

The Waterford, N.Y., Historical Museum and Cultural Center presented its award for Distinguished Service in Historic Preservation to *William G. Tyrrell* in June. He is special assistant for communications in the historic preservation division of the New York State Department of Parks and Recreation and lives in Albany, N.Y.

41 *Charles H. Bechtold* is the senior program officer for student financial aid with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Bureau of Postsecondary Education in Boston.

Paul D. Shapero, a partner in the law firm of Shapero and Bingham, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Ferguson Library in Stamford, Conn.

42 *Seth A. Abbott*, Hamburg, N.Y., was recently named to the New York State Supreme Court. He was previously a senior partner in the Hamburg law firm of Abbott, Tills, Tills and Knapp.

43 The New England chapter of Sigma Delta Chi has named *Robert C. Achorn*, editor of the *Worcester* (Mass.) *Telegram Gazette*, a fellow in the Academy of New England Journalists at Colby College.

Flora Carleton Arnold has moved to Jefferson, Maine, after 35 years as a Rhode Islander, during which time she was a kindergarten and elementary teacher, a director of school guidance and testing, and most recently, the girls' advisor at Woonsocket Junior High. Her twin daughters, Marcia and Susan, graduated from the University of Maine and the University of Massachusetts, respectively, and her son, Peter, graduated from Colby College. Flora and her husband have also been foster parents to four teenagers during the past six years.

Sybil Pilshaw Gladstone, who received her M.Ed. degree from Boston College in 1972, is a junior high school counselor in Westwood, Mass. Sybil's daughter, *Susan* '76, is a student at Brown. Her son Jerry is a medical student at Tufts, and her son Bob is a civil engineer. For the past two years, Sybil has been interviewing applicants to Brown as part of the National Alumni Schools Program.

Sidney Marks, chairman of the board of the M&M Transportation Co. in Cambridge, Mass., has been elected to the board of directors of the Coolidge Bank and Trust Co.

Howard E. Russell, Jr., has resigned his position as director of congressional relations for the U.S. Small Business Administration to return to his insurance business in East Greenwich, R.I.

44 *Donald W. Baker* ('49 A.M., '55 Ph.D.), English professor and poet in residence at Wabash College, has been awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. Donald joined the Wabash faculty in 1953, after teaching English at Brown from 1947-52.

Allen R. Howard, Jr., president of both Williard, Inc., in Jenkintown, Pa., and UIA-Williard, Inc., in Washington, D.C., has been elected a trustee of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust in Wyncote, Pa. He lives in Rosemont, Pa.

Charles P. Isherwood has been appointed manager of the financial services department of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., in Providence. He was previously with the Travelers Insurance Co. in Washington, D.C.

Marion S. Kellogg (Sc.M.) was recently elected vice-president of corporate consulting services for General Electric in New York City. She is the first woman to be elected a vice-president of the firm.

Carter M. Roberts has been named treasurer of Woodridge Associates, Inc., in Cranston, R.I.

45 *Thomas R. Vennerbeck* has been named product manager, feeders and weighers, at BIF, a unit of the General Signal Corp., in West Warwick, R.I. He lives in Foster, R.I.

46 *Robert H. Brook* has been named director of general and subsidiary accounting at the Republic Steel Corp. in Cleveland. He lives in Moreland Hills, Ohio, with his wife and three sons.

Frank R. Moulton, Jr., has been promoted to vice-president and general manager of Texasgulf's Oil and Gas Division in Houston. He lives in Spring, Texas.

47 *Donald C. Bowersock, Jr.*, has been elected a director of the Itek Corp. of Lexington, Mass. Donald is executive vice-president for operations at Itek and has general management responsibility for the firms's operating divisions.

Rear Adm. *James E. McKenna* (USN) was recently named commanding officer of the Navy Ships Parts Control Center in Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Fred A. Morse of Oceanside, N.Y., was named Trans-World Airlines' 1973 Captain of the Year.

48

Archie J. Agan, Jr., president and treasurer of the A.J. Agan Insurance Agency, has been elected to the board of directors of the Massachusetts Association of Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers. He lives in Westfield, Mass.

Dorothy Carr, an attorney for the Consumer Affairs Division of the Rhode Island Attorney General's office, has as one of her responsibilities the enforcement of a unique Rhode Island law which sets minimum standards for auto body and paint shops. Dorothy lives in Warwick, R.I.

William S. Cramer (Ph.D.) of the Naval Ship Research and Development Center in Washington, D.C., has been named vice-president-elect of the Acoustical Society of America.

49

Phyllis Whitman Beck, who received her J.D. degree from Temple University, serves as legal representative of a nonprofit abortion and planned parenthood clinic and is a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Women's Rights Committee. Phyllis lives in Wynnewood, Pa.

Rosalie Adelman Beloff, Key Biscayne, Fla., is a clinical social worker at the South Dade Community Health Center. Wuz received her master's degree in social work from Barry College.

Ruth Kenworthy Bergeron, Schenectady, N.Y., recently ran for city council in Schenectady and fell only 53 votes short of winning (out of 27,000 votes cast).

Sue Seligman Cohn is a custom baker and has served as Essex County, N.J., chairman for Easter Seals. Sue lives in South Orange, N.J.

Ann Kline Cook, Bethesda, Md., has published numerous press releases and articles on weather, the ocean, and other environmental matters.

Barbara Dinkel Dillon, Darien, Conn., works as a one-to-one volunteer at a day-care center.

Lois Jagolinzer Fain, who holds an M.A.T. degree from Rhode Island College, is a teacher at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf. She lives in Providence.

Edward T. Galpin (A.M.) is deputy director of the intelligence and security liaison division of Canada's Department of External Affairs in Ottawa.

Evelyn Pierson Gotschall, Santa Monica, Calif., who received her master's degree in African history from UCLA, is the co-author of a book, *Outlining South African History — A.D. 100-1500.*

Marjorie Logan Hiles, who graduated from the Boston University School of Theology, is a practicing minister in Cranston, R.I.

Donald Hyde has retired after 28 years in the U.S. Air Force. His new address is Box 3543, Kennebunk, Maine.

Pat Gerrish Lafferty, an artist in Rumson, N.J., had her fourth one-person show in October at the Guild in New York City.

Ellamae Andrews Magee, Great Barrington, Mass., who received her M.Ed. degree from North Adams State College, is an elementary school teacher.

Adele Goodman Pickar, who received her master's degree in social work from the State University of New York at Albany, is a social worker at the Albany Home for Children.

Frank J. Pizzitola, a general partner of Lazard Freres & Co. in New York City, has been elected a director of the Allied Chemical Corp., whose headquarters is in Morristown, N.J. Frank and his wife, Elizabeth, live in New York City.

Joanne Worley Rondestvedt, who holds a master's degree in social work from Smith College, has published three articles in psychiatric journals on biofeedback and the treatment of chronic anxiety. Joanne recently moved to Hamden, Conn., from San Francisco.

Dr. *Leo Stein* has been appointed chief pathologist at the Traverse City, Mich., Osteopathic Hospital.

Betty Leuchs Tucker, a professional musician in Westfield, Mass., teaches organ and piano and also works as a piano tuner. Betty holds an M.Ed. degree from Westfield State College.

Ruth Anderson Turney, who received her master's degree in English literature from Western Connecticut State College, is a "full-time volunteer" in Bethel, Conn.

Phyllis Fogg Wood, Salem, Mass., holds an M.Ed. degree from Boston University and works as a nursery school teacher.

50

Joseph W. Adams, vice-president of the Bettcher Manufacturing Corp. in Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the board of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

Thomas J. Costello has been elected assistant vice-president for The Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City. He and his wife, Barbara, live in New Rochelle, N.Y., with their five children.

Charles W. Dougherty has been appointed assistant secretary in the special accounts marketing division of the casualty-property commercial lines department at the Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford.

Bob Finlay is marketing manager for auto tires with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio.

Stanley Greenberg's play, *The Missiles of October*, was shown on ABC-TV on Dec. 18.

Frances Becker Koenig has been appointed associate director of athletics and director of women's athletics at Central Michigan University.

Gordon S. Macklin, Jr., president of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the self-regulatory organization of the over-the-counter market in Washington, D.C., was named OTC Man of the Year for 1974.

Rita Caslowitz Michaelson's husband, *Julius '67* A.M., was elected attorney general of the state of Rhode Island in November. They live in Providence.

Charles L. Nelson has been named head football coach at the Wardlaw Country Day School in Plainfield, N.J.

Haven H. Newton, vice-president of industrial relations for Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., in Eden, N.C., has been elected president of Management Development, Inc., a nonprofit corporation which conducts business management institutes in cooperation with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Daniel S. Schechter is director of communications of the American Hospital Association and editor of *Hospitals*, the journal of the AHA. Daniel lives in Glencoe, Ill.

Robert E. Vivian, Cumberland, R.I., was recently appointed vice-president and assistant director of underwriting for the Allendale Mutual Insurance Co.

51

David G. Swindells, who received his master's degree in occupational safety and health from New York University in June, is manager of the survey department for Chubb & Son in New York City. He lives in Livingston, N.J.

52

Edward J. Barry, Jr., and Alice Nealon Haines were married June 10 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where they now reside.

53

Previously the deputy superintendent of schools in New Bedford, Mass., *James F. Francis* has been named superintendent of schools in Westport, Mass.

Melvin G. Holland, manager of program development and marketing for the Research Division of the Raytheon Co. in Waltham, Mass., is the co-inventor of a new surface acoustic wave device which provides temperature compensation, low losses, and improved coupling efficiencies.

James L. McNulty, president of the Anaconda Sales Co. in New York City, will also be a member of Anaconda's new metallurgical division staff.

54

Donn R. Brown, rector of St. Andrew's Church in Ayer, Maine, received his master of education degree in counseling from Fitchburg State College in June.

Euda Biller Fellman of Woonsocket, R.I., a reading specialist at the East Woonsocket School, received her M.Ed. degree in elementary administration from Providence

College in May. Euda and her husband, Harvey, have four sons.

Serafino J. Fusco has been named director of marketing and technical services at National Environmental Instruments, Inc., in Warwick, R.I.

John B. Hunter, an insurance claims adjuster, has been named a partner in the Cape Cod Adjustment Service in Hyannis, Mass.

Eleanor Hess McMahon (A.M.), dean of the Division of Educational Studies at Rhode Island College, was awarded an honorary doctor of pedagogy degree by Mount St. Joseph College in Wakefield, R.I., last spring.

Richard E. Wood was the Republican candidate for Massachusetts state representative from the 18th District in Worcester. Richard is a lawyer and lives in Worcester with his wife, Constance, and their four children.

55 *Tom Cornsweet* (Ph.D., '53 Sc.M.), an associate professor of ophthalmology at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is conducting research on glaucoma and a means of evaluating the visual capabilities of "low-vision" patients — those who are legally, but not totally, blind. To study the processes involved in glaucoma, he is working to create new instrumentation which can visualize the subtle features of the retina and the distribution of oxygen across the retina. Tom was previously with Acuity Systems, Inc., in Washington, D.C., where he developed a new opthalmic instrument, the autoretractor, which automatically and rapidly measures some of the properties of the eye to determine the proper lens correction.

Kenneth E. Doonan and Loretta Cimini were married August 4. They live in Providence.

Michael D. Usdan was recently appointed president of the Merrill-Palmer Institute in Detroit. He and his wife, Tova, live in Birmingham, Mich., with their three children, Jane, 11, Robert, 8, and Karen, 6.

57 *Paul Andrews* was recently named vice-president and general manager of the Maine Fidelity Life Insurance Co. in Keene, N.H.

George C. Bitting, Clayton, Mo., is president of WOL Securities, Inc., a subsidiary of Wainoco Oil, Ltd., an independent oil and gas exploration company.

John D. Brandli, Jr., a floor partner in Alex Brown and Sons, members of the American Stock Exchange, was recently appointed a floor official for the exchange. John lives in Westfield, N.J.

John F. Conner is director of the East Hampton, N.Y., Head Start Day Care and recently completed a year as president of the East Hampton Democratic Club.

Robert H. Gorman is serving his second term as judge of the Hamilton County Municipal Court in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received the highest number of votes among all judges running for office in the November 1973 election.

Jim McCurrach was recently appointed a vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., with responsibilities in the investment information department. Jim lives in New York City.

Lt. Col. *Robert A. Norman* (USAF) is commander of the 335th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Seymour Johnson AFB in North Carolina. "The 'chiefs' fly the newest model of the Phantom, the FYE, and are primarily an air superiority squadron," he writes.

Dr. *Alan R. Shalita* is associate director of the department of dermatology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

Hugh R. Smith, a free-lance photographer, was elected president of the Connecticut Audubon Society in May. He received his A.B. degree in American civilization in June 1973 — "16 years late," he writes. Hugh lives in Fairfield, Conn.

Orin R. Smith, Gladstone, N.J., is vice-president and general manager of the development division of M&T Chemicals, Inc., in Rahway, N.J.

Comdr. *Richard R. Ward* (USN) is currently assigned to the operations and plans division of the Defense Attaché Office in Saigon, South Vietnam.

58 *Martin Bernheimer*, music critic for the *Los Angeles Times*, won the Deems Taylor Award from ASCAP in April for his "outstanding service to music and to journalism."

Thomas P. Develin has been named director of equity marketing services at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Boston. He and his wife, Carolyn, live in Medfield, Mass., with their three daughters.

Dr. *B. Allen Flaxman*, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., has opened an office for the practice of dermatology in Providence. He lives in Seekonk, Mass.

John D. Hanson has been named trust business development officer for the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island. He lives in Narragansett, R.I.

Ann S. Kimball and Robert J. Heinrichs were married June 1 in Hamden, Conn. Ann is employed by Greenwich Data Systems and is a consultant to the New York City Police Department. They live in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Charles A. Stewart III, treasurer and owner of A.I. Stewart and Sons in Cherryfield, Maine, has been named Maine's Small Businessman of the Year.

Lucia Seola Traugott, a certified therapist at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, spent this past summer teaching language and mathematics to adolescents with learning disabilities at Camp Massasoit in Barrington, R.I., where she lives.

Thomas M. Wilson III, an attorney with Wilson & Tower in Baltimore County, Md., has been named an assistant attorney general of Maryland.

59 *Joel D. Baumgarten* is vice-president for information systems with Arstar Management, Inc. (formerly Family Finance Management Corp.) in Miami, Fla.

Joseph L. Casinelli, owner of the Smith Hill Prescription Center in Providence, was the 1974 recipient of the A. H. Robins Co.'s "Bowl of Hygeia" award presented by the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association for outstanding community service.

Clyde W. Hawley has been appointed vice-president for product development at the Dollinger Corp., manufacturers of industrial filters and filtration systems in Rochester, N.Y. Clyde lives in Fairport, N.Y.

Philip B. Reed has been appointed manager of the Ionics Lyo Products Co. in Watertown, Mass., producers of a new wound-dressing material for markets in North and South America.

The Groton-Dunstable (Mass.) Regional School Committee has elected *Richard M. Shohet* principal of the junior high school and curriculum coordinator for grades seven through 12. He was previously director of curriculum and chairman of the English department at Concord Academy.

Jonathan A. Topham has been named assistant to the chairman of the board for corporate planning at the City National Bank of Connecticut in Bridgeport.

George R. Wolfson has been named sales manager for the Blair Radio Division of John Blair & Co. in Los Angeles. He was previously in the division's New York City office.

60 The class of 1960 will hold its 15th reunion from Friday, May 30 through Sunday, June 1. Anyone interested in participating in reunion planning should contact: *Paul J. Choquette, Jr.*, Gilbert Stuart Rd., Saunderstown, R.I. 02874; *Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr.*, 100 Freeman Pkwy., Providence, R.I. 02906; or *Joan Hoost McMaster*, 97 Fairfield Rd., Cranston, R.I. 02910.

Alexander M. Baumgartner has been appointed head of the English department at St. Mary's Hall-Doane Academy in Burlington, N.J.

Richard E. Benson, president of Citizens Leasing Corp. and a vice-president of Citizens Trust Co., has been elected a vice-president and director of the Citizens Bank in Providence.

Herbert R. Ellison (Ph.D.) has been promoted to professor of chemistry at Wheaton College in Norton, Mass.

Bruce A. Homeyer, Charlotte, N.C., is with the textile fibers sales division of E.I. du Pont de Nemours. He and his wife have three daughters, Elizabeth, 11, Carolyn, 10, and Nancy, 6.

Richard W. Roberts (Ph.D.), Bethesda, Md., director of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., recently invented a thumb-sized electronic sensor to help blind people realize when a cup of liquid, such as coffee, is nearly full. The sensor is hung on the side of the cup and buzzes when the beverage level rises within a half inch of the cup's lip.

61 *Kent D. Gardner*, a member of the faculty at the Stanly Technical Institute, is a visiting lecturer in political science at Pfeiffer College in Misenheimer, N.C., for the 1974-75 academic year.

Prentiss S. de Jesus is on leave from the Institute of Archaeology in London, where he is a research fellow, to collect material in Turkey for his thesis on prehistoric metallurgy in the Near East. He was formerly a director of the American Research Institute in Ankara, Turkey.

Janet Duck Espo '59

"We can't survive on nineteenth-century values"

A friend has called Janet Duck Espo '59 ('61 A.M.) "one of the great forces for liberalism in its best sense in the city of Providence." She has been involved in many social action programs over the years, ranging from public school desegregation to prison reform. Particularly devoted to improving the educational system, Janet Espo helped write the proposal for Providence's Alternate Learning Project (now in its fourth year) and has been a regular on her children's school committees. This year she is president of the grammar school PTA. "In all my years of public school involvement, I've never actually done this before," she says. "It's a little bit out of character, but that's OK."

A longtime board member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Janet Espo is currently working to preserve the civil liberties of mental health patients. She has also been active in the push toward fair housing in Providence. In the early 1960s she drafted legislation which was later incorporated into the Rhode Island Fair Housing Act, and she was part of a community organization which created a peacefully integrated neighborhood in the Mt. Hope area of the city.

Married when she was a freshman, Janet Espo became a mother during her junior year — quite an eye-opener for 1957. "I never experienced any serious personal obstacles," she says, "but you would have thought that in a women's college [I] would have been much more encouraged." Although it was hard to carry a full courseload while taking care of her new baby, Mrs. Espo stuck it out and managed to graduate magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. She went on for her master's and then taught philosophy at several New England colleges while working toward her Ph.D. at Brown. Today she is in the category known among graduate students as "A.B.T." — all but thesis completed toward her degree.

Carrying philosophy into her daily life, Janet Espo views specific issues in terms of their larger, more general significance, always questioning the ethics and values involved. Where other people ask "When?" or "How much?" Janet Espo asks "Why?" Outspoken and deeply concerned, she describes her social, political, and economic views as "radical with a small *r*" because they are "further out than most people are willing to go [and] certainly further out than the system is ready to go." Here, in her own words, is a sampling of those views:

Bureaucracy: It's not clear to us anymore who is responsible for what. I'm not sure that human beings can live without . . . some kind of moral sense about where responsibility lies. That's one of the things that was driven home in the Watergate case. A friend of mine commented that it was exactly the reverse of the Nuremburg trials where everybody's defense was, "It wasn't my fault. I was just following orders." In Watergate everyone said, "It wasn't my fault, I just gave the order — how did I know they were going to perform an illegal act?" It's a bureaucratic cop-out.

Education: Reading competency tests show year after year that kids from a certain kind of background read, and kids from another kind of background don't. It's certainly tempting to conclude that the school experience just reinforces whatever happens at home, and that's a violation of what public education is all about in a democracy. The whole point of a compulsory public education system is that it should equalize opportunities. In spite of all the talk about the American dream, I don't think we've been very successful [here].

The women's movement: There are some of us who always felt that the women's movement, as a civil rights movement, would be a vehicle for some really fundamental changes. One of the disappointments of the movement is that it's not accomplishing what I hoped it would — namely, freeing men up [from career demands]. What it's doing is putting more and more women in the same positions men were in. We've made unreasonable demands on men [in the past] and I don't view it as any great progress to make those same unreasonable demands on women. If a woman goes out and works in a factory eight hours a day, is she more liberated than if she's at home? In one very important sense she is . . . because that way she earns a kind of financial independence, and that — in this culture — turns out to be very important.

Child care: I don't think we've come up with very imaginative ways to help mothers. Especially with a woman who wants to be with her family, my own view is that she ought to be paid to stay home and take care of her children. I have very serious doubts about institutionalized child care. If we really feel that child-rearing and creating family life is somehow not a satisfactory career for a woman — and in a way that's what we say, because we constantly talk about a woman being "tied down" to it — then we have to think more carefully about what's involved in the whole notion of liberation and career. After all, who's going to take care of the children? I see the problem as tied in with a much larger socioeconomic problem — who *is* going to do the difficult tasks of the culture? We doom people to work in factories just as we doom them to be tied down to very difficult home situations.

The future: A capitalistic, acquisitive society is not going to be the way. I don't think we can survive if we really live according to a set of values which I think was prevalent in the nineteenth century [individualism and laissez-faire] . . . and has long since become passé. In the United States, we have come to feel that what we have, we have a *right* to have. But there's a real question whether you have a right to more food than you need if one single child somewhere else is dying for lack of food. It can't be that people see their lives in terms of their own individual ambition and success . . . seeing to the needs of *their* family and *their* jobs. It doesn't work any more. We're going to have to be much more thoughtful about what our values really are and what our direction is going to be.

K.S.

Janet Espo: Force for liberalism.



Kathleen C. Smith

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Henry G. Coe has been appointed executive vice-president of the Vermont Hospital Association, an organization representing 17 voluntary nonprofit hospitals in Vermont. Henry lives in West Glover, Vt.

Mary Snowden of Berkeley, Calif., was one of five San Francisco Bay Area artists who received grants this year from the Society for the Encouragement of Contemporary Art (SECA), an affiliate of the San Francisco Museum of Art. Mary is an assistant professor of fine arts at the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

William L. Wood, Jr., an attorney with Union Carbide Corp., has been appointed general counsel to the comptroller of the city of New York. William and his wife, Patricia, and their two daughters live in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

63

Rolf K. Adenstedt ('67 Ph.D.) has been promoted to associate professor at Lehigh University's Center for the Application of Mathematics. He has been a member of the Lehigh faculty since 1969.

Joseph P. King has been named a vice-president of the J. P. Morgan Intertunding Corp. in New York City, a subsidiary of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

Dr. Thomas J. Paolino, Jr., chief of Butler Hospital's general in-patient program in Providence, has been named director of the Butler Hospital in-patient division. Dr. Paolino is a clinical instructor in psychiatry in the Brown Medical Program.

Mary Wood Rich, a technical product manager for Informatics, Inc., has been elected vice-chairman of the Association for Computing Machinery. Mary lives in Reseda, Calif.

Dr. *Peter E. Rubin*, recently released from the U.S. Army, is director of ambulatory care and associate professor of medicine at the Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Leon I. Cherney, who received his Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in 1971, is a research and development chemist with the Chemical Samples Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

Albert C. Libutti is a stockbroker with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in Providence.

Ellen Morgan (A.B., A.M.) is coordinator of an interdisciplinary women's studies program and an assistant professor of English at the University of Delaware. The author of many scholarly articles and publications on the education and status of women, Ellen is the chairwoman of the Doris Lessing Seminar being held in December as part of the Modern Language Association convention. She is currently working on an article exploring the concept of selfhood, "The Eroticization of Male Dominance/Female Submission," and is preparing to edit a collection of articles on Doris Lessing.

Carl R. Schulkin and his wife, Bonnie, and their two sons, Todd, 3, and Andrew, 1, have moved from Albany, Calif., to Kansas City, Mo., where Carl is teaching history at the Pembroke Country Day School.

Richard A. Scott received his doctor of osteopathy degree from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine in June and is serving his internship at the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital Corp. in Highland Park, Mich.

Dr. *Theodore J. Thelin* has been appointed to the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford, Mass. Dr. Thelin, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is with New Bedford Obstetrical and Gynecological Associates, Inc.

Mitchell J. Weiss, who received his Ph.D. in zoology from the University of Michigan in 1970 and did postdoctoral work at the Universities of Washington and Iowa, is an assistant professor of biology at Livingston College, Rutgers University.

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Virginia Anicka Camp and her husband, Patrick, are parents of their first child, Skye Nicole, born June 26. Jinny has finished her course in interior decoration and is doing free-lance design projects, and Rick is vice-president of the First National Bank of Bonita Springs, Fla. They live in Naples, Fla.

Dr. *Jeffrey H. Klein* and his wife, Nancy, are parents of their first child, Bart Edward, born July 1. Jeff practices internal medicine and oncology in a multispecialty group practice in Thousand Oaks, Calif.

Paul Klein teaches piano, composition, and electronic composition at the Neighborhood Music School in New Haven, Conn.

Richard E. Sanborn, Lansdale, Pa., was recently elected an assistant secretary of the Continental Bank in Philadelphia.

Margaret Dickie Uroff (Ph.D.) is an associate professor of English at the University of Illinois at Urbana.

Felix J. Zarlengo (A.M.), who received his Ph.D. degree in school administration from the University of Connecticut this year, is manager of training and staff development for the Providence School Department. He lives in Warwick, R.I.

66

Kathy Lyons Bassis and her husband, *Michael*, are parents of their second daughter, Christina Lyons, born April 2. Kathy works part-time as a psychiatric social worker at Child and Family Services in Newport, R.I., and Michael, who received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago in March, is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Rhode Island.

John S. Brandon has been appointed director of admissions at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He was formerly associate director of admissions and financial aid at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Ahmad Iqbal Bukhari (Sc.M.), who received his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado Medical Center in 1970, is a staff investigator at the Cold Spring Harbor (N.Y.) Laboratory, doing research in molecular biology and genetic engineering. He was previously a fellow of the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research at the laboratory.

Stuart M. Bumpas, who received his bachelor of laws degree from the University of Texas in 1969 and his master of laws in taxation from George Washington University in 1973, is with the Dallas law firm of Locke, Purnell, Boren, Laney and Neely. He was previously assistant to the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Ethelbert N. Chukwu is an assistant professor of mathematics at Cleveland State University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Leah Sprague Crothers, a law student at Boston University, spent this past summer as an intern with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, studying the possibility of reopening the Sunapee-Monadnock Trail. She was responsible for identifying possible trail routes and doing legal research on the trail corridor, which connects the summits of Mt. Sunapee and Mt. Monadnock.

Paul Eisenhardt has been appointed division controller of research and development and water management for the Carborundum Co. in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Charles F. Homeyer, who received his master of divinity degree from the Church Divinity School in June, is the curate at Grace Episcopal Church in Kirkwood, Mo.

Richard S. Kops, Jr., who received his M.D. degree in June from New York Medical College, is doing his internship in internal medicine at the San Francisco General Hospital. His wife, Alice, teaches art in the San Francisco school district.

Robert L. Knowles has been promoted to associate actuary in the actuarial division of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Springfield, Mass.

Carl E. Peterson, who graduated this year from the University of Colorado's School for International Banking, is with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence. He lives in North Kingstown, R.I.

Margaret Hayes Prescott is a department manager for Bloomingdale's. She and her husband, *David* '64, live in Ridgewood, N.J.

Dr. *David P. Samuels*, released from the U.S. Navy in July, is a fellow in neonatology at the University of Wisconsin Hospitals in Madison.

Dennis B. Sullivan, released from the U.S. Navy in 1970, is a personnel management specialist with the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Newport, R.I.

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In November 1973, *William G. Ballaine* was appointed an assistant attorney in the civil division of the southern district of New York. William lives in Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

Alan H. Fishman has been named a vice-president of the Chemical Bank in New York City. He joined the bank in 1969 and has served as controller of Chemical's metropolitan sub-bank since 1972. Alan lives in Brooklyn with his wife, Judith, and their son.

Karen Kelly (M.A.T.) is dean of humanities at Episcopal High School in Jacksonville, Fla. Karen was featured in a CBS television documentary aired last spring and dealing with the religious program at the school.

Barbara Vazac Ligon (M.A.T.) teaches high school English in Franklin, Mass.

Lawyer *Richard F. Mauro* has been named president of the Colorado Open Space Council, the state's foremost environmental organization. Richard and his wife, Von, and their daughter, Lindsay, 5, live in Wheat Ridge, Colo.

F. Thomas Moran, who received his J.D. degree from American University in 1973, is a tax attorney with the chief counsel's office

of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Joseph R. Randall has been named marketing director of the new Utica, N.Y., office of Danes Cooke and Keleher, Inc., a New York City-based investment banking and securities firm.

Fred A. Rappoport is associate director of special programs for CBS-TV in New York City.

James M. Stuart and his wife, *Deborah Anthony Stuart*, are parents of their second child, Thomas Andrew, born May 11, 1973. Jim, who received his Ph.D. in engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology in 1971, is in charge of research and development for Rollmet, Inc., in Santa Ana, Calif.

Robert A. Weston, who received his master's degree from Southern Connecticut State College in 1972, is a special education teacher at Joel Barlow High School in Redding, Conn.

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The class of 1968 mid-year reunion, scheduled for October 25-27, was cancelled because of insufficient response from class members. Planning for this event was undertaken in reliance on the very favorable response the idea of a mid-year reunion received last year, and the outgoing class officers must admit to some disappointment that the indicated enthusiasm evaporated. The new class officers, listed below, welcome all comments or suggestions as to activities you would like in the future.

Elected as new officers for the Brown class of 1968 by acclamation (there being no nominations from the class) are: *Marc S. Koplik*, 55 W. 74th St., New York, N.Y., president; *Joseph A. Petrocelli*, 43 Laurel Wood Rd., Holden, Mass., vice-president; *Stephen Bentz*, 100 Forbes St., East Providence, R.I., secretary; and *Anthony Lioce*, 105 Rangeley Rd., Cranston, R.I., treasurer.

Vahan D. Barooshian (Ph.D., '63 A.M.), associate professor of Russian at Wells College, is one of seven professors chosen to represent American institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union during the 1974-75 academic year. In connection with Moscow State University, Vahan will be conducting research on Russian avant-garde artists and writers of the 1920s. He is the author of *Russian Cubo-Futurism 1910-1930*, published this year by Mouton & Co.

Stephen L. Finner (Ph.D.), associate professor of sociology at the University of Delaware, is Albion Woodbury Small Associate Fellow at Colby College for the current academic year.

Ronald J. Gerts and Pamm Goldsmith were married May 19 in Wilmette, Ill. Ron is a student at John Marshall Law School.

Eric Green, formerly a law clerk to Justice Kaplan of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is an attorney with the Los Angeles law firm of Munger, Tolles, Hills and Rickershauser.

John Keenan, who is working toward his master's degree in city and regional planning at Ohio State University, was recently elected to a one-year term as national student representative on the board of governors of the American Institute of Planners.

Ancelin Vogt Lynch works for the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission doing architectural and historical research and writing on projects across the state. She also continues to write poetry and has given readings in the Barrington, R.I., schools. Ancelin and her husband, *Robert* (see '69), live in Warren, R.I.

William C. Mack, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May, is an associate attorney with the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis.

Jonathan T. McPhee is a law student at Boston University.

Edwin L. Noël, who received his J.D. degree from St. Louis University in May, is an attorney with the firm of Armstrong, Teasdale, Kramer & Vaughan in St. Louis. He and his wife, Carter, are parents of a daughter, Caroline Carter, born April 20.

Daniel Schneider, who received his M.B.A. degree from Tulane University in May, is with the international banking division of the First National Bank of Boston. He lives in Roslindale, Mass.

Douglas O. Sharp has been promoted to systems officer of the M & T Bank in Williamsville, N.Y.

John R. Tuttle and Therese Lavallée were married June 27, 1970, and are living in Rochester, N.Y. John, who received his Ph.D. degree from Rockefeller University in June, is a research associate at the University of Rochester's Center for Visual Studies.

Andrew C. Twaddle (Ph.D.), associate professor of sociology and of community health and medical practice at the University of Missouri-Columbia, has been awarded the first John Kosa Memorial Prize for "the most important article in any journal relating to any aspect of social science in medicine." The article, "Illness and Deviance," was in the October 1973 issue of *Social Science and Medicine* and dealt with the concept of sickness as a form of deviant behavior.

Paul A. Williams, who received his M.B.A. degree from the Cornell School of Business in June, is a management trainee in the accounting department of the San Diego, Calif., Gas & Electric Co.

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W. Michael Ailes has been named manager of systems and software for National Medical Care, Inc., in Brookline, Mass.

Richard S. Blackman and Michele Keir were married August 18 in East Meadow, N.Y. *Michael Sveda* was best man. Richard is an independent insurance agent with the E. F. Bishop Agency in Providence, and Michele is a creative product designer with the Milton Bradley Co. in East Longmeadow, Mass. They live in West Willington, Conn.

James M. Collier, Jr., and Marie E. Flick were married August 25 in Yonkers, N.Y. James is an associate in the commercial banking department of the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City.

Michael V. Elsberry received his J.D. degree in June from Emory University, where he was editor of the *Law Journal*. He is a legal assistant to Judge Paul H. Roney of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Donald B. Fletcher ('72 Sc.M.) received his M.D. degree in June from Rush Medical College in Chicago and is interning at Cook County Hospital there.

The Rev. *John W. Gibson, Jr.*, and his wife, Lisa, are parents of their second child, Stephanie Anne, born in March. John, who graduated from Yale Divinity School this year, has been ordained to the Diaconate in the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut and serves as curate in St. John's Parish, Stamford, Conn.

Thomas F. Gilbane, Jr., and his wife, Mary, are parents of their first child, Thomas Freeman Gilbane III, born May 15. Tom is working toward his master's degree in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

George W. Graham, Jr., who received his J.D. degree from Columbia in May, is an associate in the New York City law firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood.

Dr. *Richard J. Gralla* and his wife, *Louisa Eaton Gralla*, are living in New York City, where Richard is a second-year resident in internal medicine at the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital, and Louisa is a biology teacher at the Dalton School.

Stanley H. Greenberg, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in June 1973, is a surgical resident at the university's hospital in Philadelphia.

Ronald C. Haas, who received his master's degree in public administration from Pennsylvania State University in August, is a senior transportation analyst with the New Jersey Department of Transportation in Trenton.

Edwina Hartshorn, who received her master's degree in education and her Ph.D. degree in psychology from the University of North Carolina, is a staff psychologist at the West Seneca, N.Y., State School.

Dr. *William M. Linehan* is a resident in surgery at the Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C.

Cynthia Luternauer and Gary Luhowy were married in August 1973 in Vancouver, British Columbia. *Isabel Jackson Freeman* '68 was the matron of honor. Cynthia and Gary are attending law school and live in Burlington, Ontario.

Robert P. Lynch, who was released from active duty with the Navy in March, has started his own human resources consulting firm, Resource Effectiveness Associates, in Warren, R.I. He has also been appointed chairman of the Warren '76 Commission by the Warren Town Council. Robert's wife is *Ancelin Vogt Lynch* (see '68).

T. Richard Nichols, who received his Ph.D. degree in physiology from Harvard Medical School in June, is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada.

James A. Northrop was recently appointed brand manager for new products with the cereals and mixes division of the Quaker Oats Co. in Chicago.

Capt. *Don A. Olowinski* (USMC) is a defense counsel for the U.S. Marine Corps, First Marine Division, at Camp Pendleton, Calif. He and his wife, *Patricia Truman Olowinski* '70, live in Vista, Calif.

John G. Rallis received his J.D. degree in June from Suffolk University. He lives in Newton, Mass.

Jason Rosenblatt (Ph.D., '66 A.M.) and his family have moved from Philadelphia to Silver Spring, Md. Jason is on the faculty of Georgetown University.

James M. Schall received his J.D. degree in May from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. He and his wife, Monica, live in Donora, Pa.

Marie J. Secor (Ph.D., '63 A.M.) is an assistant professor of English at Pennsylvania State University.

Peter E. Swift, who received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in June, is a product assistant with the Vick Chemical Co. in Wilton, Conn.

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David I. Chenault, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati in June, is a resident in general surgery at the Baylor Affiliated Hospitals in Houston.

A. Thomas Collins received his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester in June and is a pediatric intern at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Neil D. Daniels was ordained as a deacon at the West Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church in June. He will receive his master's degree in theology from the Boston University School of Theology this spring.

Anthony F. DiNoto, Jr., and Paulette Gordon, both claims examiners with the Social Security Administration, were married June 25 in Baltimore, Md. They live in Randallstown, Md.

Joseph A. Erbacher (Ph.D.) is a visiting associate professor of mathematics at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

James A. Fellows has been appointed branch operations officer in the personal banking group of Old Stone Bank in Providence.

James D. Griffin ('72 M.M.S.) received his M.D. degree from Harvard in June and is interning at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Richard M. Grose, who received his M.D. degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in May, is interning in medicine at the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center in the Bronx.

Ronald Hoover received his J.D. degree this year from Lewis and Clark College's Northwestern School of Law. He lives in Portland, Oreg.

Thomas L. Myslik is studying optometry at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oreg.

Patricia Truman Olowinski and her husband, Capt. *Don Olowinski* '69 (USMC), have moved to Vista, Calif., where Don is a defense counsel for the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton.

David C. Porter and Susan M. Gelb were married August 4 in Scranton, Pa. David is employed by Curtin-Matheson Scientific, Inc., in Woburn, Mass., and Susan works at the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, Mass., where they live.

In May, the Rev. *Lawrence B. Porter* (A.M.) was ordained to the priesthood of the Dominican Friars in Washington, D.C., where he is a graduate student in theology at the Dominican House of Studies.

Stephen L. Thomas, who received his J.D. degree from Washington University in May, is an attorney with the firm of Lawler, Felix and Hall in Los Angeles.

Bruce G. Weniger is a medical student at UCLA.

Steven E. Wilbur is a cross-cultural coordinator with the Peace Corps in Majuro in the Marshall Islands.

Wade M. Wilks and Mary E. Murphy were married September 15 in Warwick, R.I. *Bruce C. Wilks* '74 was best man. Wade is a corporate planning officer at the Industrial National Bank in Providence.

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John and *Marie Tinsley Barylick* recently moved from Millburn, N.J., to Brookline, Mass. John, who is on leave from IBM's Data Processing Division, is a law student at Boston University, and Marie is a marketing representative in IBM's Office Products Division in Newton, Mass.

Philip W. Boesch, Jr., who received his J.D. degree from Duke University in May, is an attorney with the Los Angeles law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

Anne A. Brewer is a first-year student at the University of Vermont College of Medicine.

Sheryl Grooms Brissett, who received her master's degree from the University of Connecticut School of Social Work, is employed by the Pius XII Non-Secure Detention Group Homes for Boys and Girls in Brooklyn, N.Y. Her husband is *Joel M. Brissett* (see '73).

David C. Browder (A.M.) is a third-year student at the Louisville School of Law. He was previously an English teacher at the Kentucky Academy.

Scott C. Bush is an attorney with the urban investments division of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford.

Robert P. Clancy is an actuarial associate with Sun Life Insurance Co. in Wellesley, Mass. He lives in Watertown, Mass.

Barbara Kleiner Fischgrund (M.A.T.) has started her own painting and carpentry company, Dutch Girl Painters, in New York City.

Robert G. Flanders, Jr., who received his J.D. degree from Harvard in June, is an attorney with the firm of Paul, Weiss and Rifkind in New York City.

Donovan R. Flora, who received his J.D. degree from Indiana University in 1973, is a law clerk at the Washington State Supreme Court in Olympia.

Faith Mason Fraser, who received her M.S. degree in library science from Simmons College, is a librarian at the Worcester, Mass., Historical Society.

Jeffrey L. Hall and his wife, Mary, have moved to Suitland, Md. Jeff is a writer for the census bureau in Washington, D.C., "having traveled a circuitous path from the Department of Religious Studies to the Social and Economic Statistics Administration."

Bruce A. Henderson and Mary Stroh were married August 10 in Chautauqua, N.Y. Bruce is a sonar systems engineer with the Raytheon Co. in Portsmouth, R.I., and Mary is a VISTA volunteer working with Rhode Island Legal Services in Providence. They live in Newport.

Robert S. Hill, who received his master's degree in June from Northwestern, is a commercial lending officer at the First National City Bank in New York City. He lives in New Canaan, Conn.

Marvin Homonoff and Linda Joyce Millard were married June 22 in East Meadow N.Y. Ushers included *Louis Grossman*, *Alan Reider*, *Eliot Sargon*, and *Eli Hirschfeld*. Marvin is a student at Suffolk University Law School, and Linda teaches elementary school in Andover, Mass. They live in Brighton, Mass.

Robert A. Johnson (Ph.D.) has been appointed a visiting assistant professor at Bucknell for this academic year. He was a postdoctoral research associate at the University of Massachusetts the past four years.

Leo Kazarian and Debra Sarafian were married July 21 in Providence. They live in North Attleboro, Mass.

Barry J. Kusinitz, who received his J.D. degree from New York University in June, is an attorney with Rhode Island Legal Services in Providence. He lives in Newport.

Donald F. Leff, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in May, is a financial analyst with Microma, Inc., manufacturers of electronic digital watches, in Cupertino, Calif. He lives in Mountain View, Calif.

Timothy J. Manor, who received his J.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in May, is an associate attorney with the firm of Lowndes, Piersol, Drosdick and Doster in Orlando, Fla. Tim lives in Winter Park, Fla.

Kenneth W. McGrath, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in May, is an associate in corporate finance with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith in New York City.

Edmond H. Morse, who is completing requirements for his M.B.A. degree at Bryant College, was recently appointed an investment officer with the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island. He lives in Providence.

Chip Northrup is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Linda Bixby Peterson and her husband, McKim, both received their M.D. degrees in May from Washington University in St. Louis. They live in Minneapolis, where Linda is doing her psychiatric residency and McKim his family practice residency at the University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Jane Margaret Rice and Henry Kapkana Koyuk were married June 29 in Nome, Alaska. Jane, who received her M.A.T. degree from Colorado College, teaches at the Nome Elementary School, and Henry is with the Alaska Department of Highways.

Joseph A. Sciortino, Boynton Beach, Fla., owns and operates a clothing boutique in Boca Raton.

John E. Squillante (Sc.M.), who received his master's degree from the University of Rhode Island in January 1973, is an instructor at Bristol Community College in Fall River, Mass.

Lee A. Thompson of Greenwich, Conn., writes that he completed a ten-day course last June at the Hurricane Island Outward Bound School in Maine which involved "spending 48 hours alone on an island with little water and gathering food from the sea and the shore plants available."

Robert E. Warren, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Mississippi in May, is law clerk to Judge Charles Scott of the U.S. District Court in Jacksonville, Fla.

David Hogarth '60

"Who needs the Reformation?"

David Hogarth '60 walks at a clipped pace, hopping down from curbs and skipping up again on the other side of the street. On the subway, he leaps up to offer his seat to a woman carrying a load of packages, saying, "I still believe a man should be a man — even though I know it's illegal nowadays." David Hogarth is, among other things, the chaplain for the "non-Roman Catholics" at the Suffolk County Jail in Boston, and he never stops running.

Although his jail ministry is his primary job, David Hogarth is one of the "tent-maker clergy" who make their living by working outside of the church. He is the personnel coordinator at Howard Johnson's national personnel office in Wollaston, Mass., where he does "people work" — that is, anything which "assists the employees while profiting the bottom line," in areas such as job descriptions, compensation plans, and employee relations.

Working under the "orange roof" is actually an extension of his ministry. David feels, because it allows him to reach many more people than he could through the church. "Twenty-four thousand employees in forty-two states are our babies," he says. "People ask me why I don't go into the ministry fulltime — but that's *all* I'm doing. It's a unique ministry with a small *m*."

Besides God and Howard Johnson's, David Hogarth is big on several other causes — the Boston Ballet, the Massachusetts Bay United Fund, and above all, Brown. Active in fund-raising for the University in the Boston area, David considers Brown to be his Alma Mater in a very literal sense. "Brown was my first real home," he says, and being able to "gather the fields of green" for the University means a great deal to him. "It's not fund-raising as huckstering," he says, "but fund-raising as repaying a debt, because Brown gave me something."

Energetic and restless, Hogarth can't sit still — even on an airplane. When he travels for Howard Johnson's or for pleasure (each winter he flies to a different beach for a two-week soak in the sun), he keeps busy by helping the galley crew serve meals and coffee. This tradition started eight years ago when he flew Pan American on Christmas Day and noticed everyone on the plane seemed to be in poor spirits. "If you don't mind," he told the stewardess, "I'd like to turn this into a fun flight." Twenty minutes later, David was serving the passengers wine and leading them in singing "The Twelve Days of Christmas." "We had a ball," he says. That flight was the beginning of a long relationship with the airline, and in typical David Hogarth fashion, he now does occasional volunteer work for them.

Originally a pre-med student at Brown who later majored in French, David decided to become a minister because of his experiences at the Episcopal church on campus. When he walked into St. Stephen's for the first time, he says, the sanctuary was "blue with incense. It was a spiritual orgasm for me." In 1968 he began working at the Suffolk County Jail. "A large part of my ministry is actually to the guards," he says. "Everyone thinks [I'm] a chaplain to the prisoners, but the staff is also part of my concern."

Hogarth is critical of the criminal justice system in this country because so many people are denied their constitutional right to a speedy trial. "Our society has forgotten about justice for those behind bars," he says. He is also outspoken about the job discrimination practiced against ex-offenders and he has started a parolee employment program as an outgrowth of his work with the Personnel Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

David Hogarth: Bring back the Queen.



Kathleen C. Smith

In politics and religion, David Hogarth toes the conservative line. "Theologically I know there was a Reformation," he says, "but I don't need it." He believes that the current shift in many churches toward an emphasis on the here-and-now and on interpersonal relationships rather than on the "ultimate and the transcendent" is off-base. "There's nothing wrong with the interpersonal," he says, "but that's not why we worship His Holiness. Now that Rome has gone down, we [the high Episcopalians] are the only conservatives left."

A monarchist, he says he wants "the Queen to return to us — to undo the Colonial Rebellion of '76." Why? "Because monarchies have better parades than democracies, and besides, the church was established under Her Majesty and therefore I'd be 'in' — I'd be established." David recently fell in love with Australia ("the only old England left") and is seriously considering emigrating there.

With all his various activities these days, David Hogarth is lucky if he can squeeze in four hours of sleep each night to knit up his raveled sleeve of care. "I want to live now," he smiles. "I'm going to be either sleeping or shoveling for eternity, so why not stay awake now?" Whatever he does, he does whole-heartedly and with enthusiasm. "I get up in the morning and look in the mirror and say, 'Hi, beautiful.' You know — it's so *good* to see me," he says. "Don't forget I'm a child of God and that one of His children is there in the mirror. Wow — that's an upper."

K.S.

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John F. Blazyk (GS) and his wife, Janet, are parents of a daughter, Jessica Lee, born July 9. They live in Providence.

W. Hudson Connery, Jr., who received his master's degree in hospital administration from the University of Michigan in May, is assistant to the executive vice-president of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia. He lives in Ardmore, Pa.

Gregory Doench and *Marie Sheehan* (see '73) were married June 29 in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and are living in Marion, Mass. The Rev. Howard O'Shea, Brown's Catholic chaplain, performed the ceremony. *Andrew Howard* was best man, and *John Campbell* '66 Ph.D. was an usher. Greg teaches English at the Tabor Academy.

Jonathan L. Elion and Kathleen Smith were married August 3. *Brent Davis* '71 and *Jeffrey Klotz* '73 were ushers. They live in Providence.

Barry Gottlieb, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May, is working in the office of Maurice Nadjari, the special state prosecutor investigating corruption in the criminal justice system in New York City.

Dorothy Grouse and Robert Fontana were married in September 1973. *Arlyn Bell* was an attendant. Dorothy and Robert live in Waltham, Mass., and Dorothy is working toward her Ph.D. in political science at MIT.

John G. Herbert (Ph.D.) and *Margaret M. Shea* '73 were married June 29 in Brown's Manning Chapel. John is a research biologist at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

Gary L. Jackson (GS) and *Carla E. Pelton* (GS) were married June 22 in Albany, N.Y. Gary is a doctoral candidate at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Charles R. Johnson and Lois Ann Wentsler were married August 3 in Akron, Ohio. Charles is employed at the R.R. Donnelley Co. in Chicago.

Stephen B. Kanner is a student at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he is associate editor of the *Law Review*.

After two years as a "ski bum" in Vermont, working at various odd jobs, *David Lamont* has formed a company called Timberland Tree Experts, which "consists of myself and a friend of mine who owns a truck, two chain saws, climbing ropes and saddles, and a telephone. . . . We are a small business now," he writes, "but the future looks good." David lives in Waitsfield, Vt.

John Lax is a graduate student in American history at Columbia.

Tim Livermore is a medical student at the University of California at Davis. He lives in Altadena, Calif.

Thomas C. H. Mills, a second-year student at the University of California's Hastings College of Law, spent this summer working as a legal publications specialist with the Federal Register in Washington, D.C. In October he was one of 30 American delegates to the Ditchley Foundation's "Conference on Society in 1985" at Oxford, England.

John M. Nicklas is a medical student at Johns Hopkins University.

Michael O'Dea (GS) has been appointed instructor in French at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine.

Douglas A. Price, a member of the AAU all-American track team, recently competed in Moscow against the Russian national track team. Doug lives in Chapel Hill, N.C., where he is the owner of The Athletic Attic, a sports shop.

William Puka (A.M.), formerly an instructor at the University of Massachusetts, has been named an instructor in philosophy at Trinity College in Hartford.

David J. Scott is a law student at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Maro der Mateosian Selby studied piano last summer at the Aspen Music Institute in Colorado. She and her husband, Jeffrey, live in Vail, Colo.

Georgia S. Shreve (GS), who received her M.B.A. degree in June from Columbia, is an associate in corporate finance at the First Boston Corp. in New York City.

Linda Silverman and Jeffrey Satinover were married April 14 in Great Neck, N.Y. Linda, who received her M.Ed. degree from Harvard, is doing graduate work in psychology at the C.G. Jung Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, where her husband is completing his training as an analytical psychologist.

Scot L. Spicer is working toward his M.B.A. and M.S.B.A. degrees at the University of Southern California.

Jeffrey L. Stout is a graduate student in religion at Princeton.

Margie Stroock is a legal assistant in the law firm of Carpenter and Romer in Denver, Colo.

Lance Wilhams, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, is the first recipient of a new award presented by the Society of American Business Writers. Lance won the award for a four-part series on business in Berkeley.

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Bruce A. Babcock is a graduate student and teaching assistant in mathematics at Rutgers University.

Madeleine I. Boucher (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of theology at Fordham University.

Charles W. Bradley is a law student at Tulane University.

Joel M. Brissett is employed at the Bankers Trust Factoring Division in New York City. He and his wife, *Sheryl Grooms Brissett* (see '71), live in Brooklyn.

Barbara Louise Brown and *Howard M. Gould* were married June 16 on the MIT campus in Cambridge. Barbara is a graduate student in psychology at MIT, and Howard is a law student at Boston University.

Thomas J. Cardozo is a mathematician at the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Newport, R.I.

John Ciani, who received his master's degree in June from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, is assistant director of public relations at the Cabrini Health Care Center in New York City.

William J. Frayer and Denice H. Decker were married June 9 in Phippsburg, Maine. They live in Wilton, Maine.

Charles P. Frost is a credit analyst for the National Bank of North America in New York City. He and his wife, Jeannie, live in Morris Plains, N.J.

Kevin Hart and Maryann Kurdyla were married June 29 in Bayonne, N.J. They live in Greenville, R.I.

Daryl F. Hazel is a quality assurance engineer with Texas Instruments, Inc., in Attleboro, Mass. He lives in Providence.

Donald R. Hunt is a personnel recruiter for the Ingersoll Rand Co. in Woodcliff Lake, N.J.

Albert N. Kennedy is a law student at Vanderbilt University.

Robert W. Leary is campaign director for Fund Consultants, Inc., of Providence.

James Lollar is a law student at Baylor University.

Robert M. Maiorana is working toward his master's degree in editorial journalism at Syracuse University's Newhouse School of Public Communication.

Michael J. O'Neil is a graduate student in sociology at Northwestern University.

Louis J. Regine III and Janice Johnston were married August 24 in Honolulu, Hawaii. *Bill Kolkmeyer* '72 was best man, and *Peter Feinstein* '72 and *Matt Lulich* were ushers. Chip and Janice, whose father is the former acting governer of Hawaii, are taking an extended honeymoon in the Hawaiian Islands before returning to Rhode Island sometime next year. They live in Honolulu.

John P. Richards is a farm hand on the property of "Keayang" in Terang, Victoria, Australia.

Robert V. Robinson is a graduate student in sociology at Yale.

Luis Guillermo Sarmiento ('74 A.M.) is a stock market speculator with Franco-Panameña de Inversiones, Inc., in New York City.

Margaret M. Shea and *John G. Herbert* ('72 Ph.D.) were married June 29 in Brown's Manning Chapel. Formerly an English and mathematics teacher at the University Liggett School in Grosse Pointe, Mich., Margaret is living in Scotland, where John is a research biologist at the University of Edinburgh.

Stephen A. Shea, who played varsity hockey at Brown and was team captain his senior year, was recently appointed hockey coach at Mount St. Charles Academy in Woonsocket, R.I. In addition to his coaching duties, he teaches ninth- and tenth-grade English at the academy.

Marie Sheehan (M.A.T.) and *Gregory Doench* (see '72) were married June 29 in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and are living in Marion, Mass. The Rev. Howard O'Shea, Brown's Catholic chaplain, performed the ceremony. *Andrew Howard* '72 was best man, and *John Campbell* '66 Ph.D. was an usher. Marie teaches social studies at the Plymouth-Carver Intermediate School in Plymouth, Mass.

Charles W. Terry and Nancy L. Boucher were married in August. Charles is a technical consultant for Time Sharing Resources in Great Neck, N.Y.

Roy E. Verley, who received his master's degree in journalism from Stanford this year, is assistant director of public relations with U.S. Leasing International, Inc., in San Francisco. He lives in Mountain View, Calif.

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Stephen A. Andrews is a college marketing representative with Aetna Life and Casualty in Providence.

Michael Balaban is a student at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Donald Balfour is a law student at Washington University in St. Louis.

Mark Bantey is a graduate student in philosophy at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Roy W. Beck is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Jonathan A. Benjamin is a medical student at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Andrew N. Berg is an actuarial assistant with the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City.

Robert D. Bigler II is a medical student at Brown.

Steven Birnbaum is a medical student at the University of Rochester.

Brian Bixby is a law student at Northeastern University.

Robert H. Brandes is a sales administrator with the Entwistle Co. in Hudson, Mass.

Thomas R. Briere, Pawtucket, R.I., is a free-lance photographer.

Carlton Q. Brown is a medical student at Emory University.

John T. Burgess, Jr., is a graduate student in computer engineering at Stanford University.

Edward J. Buskey is a graduate student in zoology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada.

Philip C. Caron is a graduate student in biology at Marquette University.

Michael A. Cassidy is a law student at the University of Pittsburgh.

P. Roberts Coffin is a management trainee with the First National City Bank in New York City.

John P. Colangelo is a law student at New York University.

Robert S. Condon is a marketing trainee with IBM in Providence.

William A. Darity, Jr., is working toward his master's degree at the London School of Economics.

Kent P. Davison is an insurance agent with the Davison and Touer Insurance Agency in Burlington, Mass.

James D. Dawson is a manager trainee at the Merchants-Warren National Bank in Salem, Mass., and is working toward his M.B.A. degree from the evening division of Northeastern University.

Dean A. Dent is a medical student at George Washington University.

Robert P. Dickson, Jr., is a manager with Dickson's Crown Oil Corp. in Decatur, Ga.

Faye Dion and *Michael A. Feldman* were married August 18 in the Graduate Center Piano Lounge on the Brown campus. Attendants included *Shelley Feldman* '73, *Jon Barnes* '73, *Pat Weston* '73, *Rod Robinson* '73, *Steven Lazar*, *L. Joseph Rose*, and *Victor Gaines*. Faye and Michael live in Middletown, Conn., where Michael is a graduate student in anthropology at Wesleyan University.

Samuel Docknevich is a salesman for Nash Brothers, Inc., in West Haven, Conn.

Bruce Dorpalen is a lobbyist, organizer, and researcher for the Connecticut Citizen Action Group in Hartford.

Noah Dorsky is a graduate student in psychology at Johns Hopkins University.

Richard N. Duckrow is a systems analyst with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Stephen W. Dunn is a staff accountant with Ernst & Ernst in Providence.

Peter G. Dworkin is a junior editor with Vineyard Books, Inc., in New York City.

Gary Ellenbogen is a student at Georgetown University's School of Dentistry.

Jonathan Farmer is a law student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Pamela Ann Farrell and *Donald B. Lenehan* were married May 25 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in New York City, where Pamela is a credit trainee with the Chase Manhattan Bank and Donald is a student at the Columbia Business School.

David L. Ferster is a graduate student in neurobiology at Harvard Medical School.

Jay Fleitman is a psychiatric aide at the McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass.

Steven C. Flood is a medical student at Brown.

Stephen M. Foley is a graduate student in English at Yale.

Edward W. Ford is an actuarial trainee with the Aetna Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn.

Reginald Fowler is a medical student at Tufts University.

Steven A. Frager is an assistant freshman football coach at Harvard and works part-time for his father's company, Monroe Stationers and Printers, in Brighton, Mass. He lives in Waban, Mass.

Mark J. Gittler is a medical student at George Washington University.

Albert Gould is a law student at Boston University.

Joseph T. Grause, Jr., is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Clarendon W. Griffith is a teacher at Pembroke High School in Pembroke, N.H.

William R. Grimm is a law student at Boston University.

Thomas P. Gushurst is a medical student at Loyola University.

Mark W. Guss is a marketing representative for IBM in New York City.

Jane Guterman and David Wasser were married June 2 in Worcester, Mass. They live in Adelphi, Md.

Stephen A. Haire is a law student at Boston College.

Frank L. Hanley, Jr., is a medical student at Tufts University.

Scott R. Harris is a trainee with the National Financial Services Corp. in St. Louis.

Richard A. Hartzell teaches French at Hingham High School in Hingham, Mass.

A. Waller Hastings is a staff writer for Physicians International Press in Rockville, Md.

John F. Hirsch is a salesman and junior executive with the Balfred Floor Covering Co. in East Providence.

John D. Hollyday is a structural engineer with Sargent and Lundy Engineers, a consulting engineering firm in Chicago.

Mark L. Horn is a medical student at New York University.

Roscoe C. Howard, Jr., is a law student at the University of Virginia.

Edward N. Hughes is a medical student at Johns Hopkins University.

Donald Huot is a career trainee with the Continental Insurance Co. in Glens Falls, N.Y.

William H. Immerman is a graduate student in applied math at Brown.

Richard F. Irving is a graduate student at the Boston University School of Social Work.

Craig Jacobson is a research assistant for Kansas Senator James Pearson in Washington, D.C.

Richard D. James is a graduate student in theoretical mechanics and thermodynamics at Johns Hopkins University.

Steven P. Kalter is a medical student at Baylor University.

Gene B. Karpinski is a law student at Georgetown University.

Andrew Kauntz is a medical student at Columbia.

Terence P. Kemp is a law student at the University of Virginia.

Everett R. Leiter is a research assistant at the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis.

Bruce M. Leslie is a medical student at the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse.

Jeffrey A. Lester is a law student at Boston University.

Steven M. Lewis is a computer programmer with the Raytheon Data Systems Co. in Norwood, Mass.

Kevin Lichten is a graduate student in architecture at Yale.

William R. Long is a student at the Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary in South Hamilton, Mass.

Dennis Lucarelli is a law student at the University of California at Berkeley.

James H. MacDonald is a revenue officer with the Treasury Department in Paterson, N.J.

Warren P. Marcus is a student at the Boston Architectural Center.

Glenn G. Marinelli is a medical student at Georgetown University.

Thomas A. Marino is a graduate student in anatomy at the Temple University Health Sciences Center.

Joseph E. Martino is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

John E. Mathieu is a control system engineer with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. in Boston.

Roger A. Maxfield is a medical student at Brown.

William C. Mead is an assistant engineer with Bechtel Associates in Washington, D.C.

Manny Mendelson is studying music theory at the Manhattan School of Music in New York City.

Lawrence Miller is an aide at Rhode Island Legal Services in Providence.

David G. Moore is a medical student at the University of Cincinnati

Robert M. Muraski is an associate engineer with the steam turbine division of Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Lester, Pa.

John V. Murray is a law student at the University of Connecticut in Hartford.

Paul E. Neary is a junior programmer with General Motors in North Tarrytown, N.Y.

Daniel A. Neff is a law student at Columbia.

Richard A. Nickerson, Jr., is a teacher at the Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, Mass.

Diane Mary Papineau and *Thomas Glenn Copeland* '75 Ph.D. were married May 25 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in Providence.

Thomas J. Peltzer is a researcher in the department of pediatric dentistry at the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington, Conn.

David Percelay and Sylvia Salzberg were married September 2 in Woonsocket, R.I., and are living in Somerville, Mass. *Merrill Percelay* '49 is the father of the groom, and *John Marks* '76 was best man. David is studying for his M.B.A. degree at Harvard Business School.

Stephen S. Perkins is a cartographer with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in Rockville, Md.

Peter V. Pickens is a medical student at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York City.

Ethan J. Podell is with the sales and marketing division of Transinforms International, Ltd., in San Francisco.

Kenneth D. Polivy is a medical student at Tufts University.

Raymond L. Posey, Jr., is an engineer with Babcock & Wilcox in Akron, Ohio.

Richard S. Preisler is a graduate student in biology at Stanford.

Julio A. de Quesada is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

John J. Regan is a medical student at the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse.

Steven H. Richter is a dental student at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Kenneth W. Ritt is a law student at Harvard.

John J. Rosenberg is a self-employed musician and lives in Swampscott, Mass.

Brian H. Ross is a senior technical aide at the Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J.

Jonathan L. Rounds is a management trainee with the First National City Bank in New York City.

David S. Schaeffer is a computer programmer with the Burroughs Corp. in Paoli, Pa.

Theodore R. Schoff is a teacher and coach at the Little Falls Central High School in Little Falls, N.Y.

Myron O. Stachiw is field supervisor of an archaeological excavation for Old Salem, Inc., in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Alan Stall is a research assistant in the biological and medical sciences division at Brown.

Bernard Stamler is a law student at New York University.

David D. Stark is a medical student at Harvard.

Robert W. Stewart, Jr., is studying for his master's degree in journalism at Syracuse University's Newhouse School of Communication.

Gerhard F. Strasser (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of German at Northwestern University.

John E. Tierney, Jr., is comptroller for Weston Woods Studios, Inc., in Weston, Conn.

Carey H. Timbrell is a commercial loan officer with the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City.

Jerome C. Vascellaro is a manufacturing engineer with General Electric in Wilmington, N.C.

James G. Watras (M.A.T.) is a teacher at Memorial Junior High School in Beverly, Mass.

John P. L. Woodward is a member of the technical staff in computer science at the Mitre Corp. in Bedford, Mass.

Robert Yizar is a graduate student in business at the University of Chicago.

Daniel G. Zemel is a student at the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem, Israel.

Paul Zimmering is a laboratory technician at Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence.

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Michael J. Dinner is a recording artist with Fantasy Records in Hollywood, Calif.

Dorothy Lee Harvey and *Austin B. Thompson III* were married June 1 in Westboro, Mass. The bridegroom's parents are *Austin B. Thompson, Jr.* '48 and *Jane Greene Thompson* '50.

Melvin L. Henderson is a medical student at Duke University.

Deaths

Charles Summer Lloyd '00, Sandwich, Mass.; April 7, 1971. Delta Kappa Epsilon. There are no known survivors.

Mary Rector Rogers '02 A.M., Newport, R.I., former Pawtucket school teacher; Oct. 8. A graduate of Wellesley College, Mrs. Rector taught in Pawtucket for 12 years, mostly at Pawtucket High. Mrs. Rector was a past president of the Rhode Island Baptist Women and of the Women's Auxiliary of the YMCA. She was the widow of Dr. Frank Rector, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport for 33 years.

Dr. *Alexander Manlius Burgess* '06, Providence, widely respected physician, prominent figure in medical practice and civic affairs in Rhode Island, and outspoken advocate of reform in medical practices; Oct. 17. Although retired from active practice in internal medicine since 1949, Dr. Burgess remained active in the medical field, serving from 1955 to 1970 as director of medical education at Miriam Hospital. He was editor of the *Rhode Island Medical Journal* for more than 35 years, served as president of the Providence Medical Association, and was a former vice-president and member of the board of regents of the American College of Physicians. Dr. Burgess had been physician-in-chief at both Rhode Island and Charles V. Chapin Hospitals. Although a kind and gentle man, the 1910 Harvard Medical School graduate was something of a maverick in the medical profession. When he was president of the Providence Medical Association in 1939, Dr. Burgess told members that "liberal and constructive" action was needed to meet the challenges of changing patterns of medical care. More recently, speaking before the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, he urged the medical profession to abandon uncompromising opposition to change. "Roll with the punch," he said at that time. "Accept the changes that are inevitable and make the best adjustments you can, keeping in mind that the good of the public comes first, that of the doctor second." A fourth-generation Brown man, his long professional association with Brown began in 1924 with his appointment as assistant professor of biology and chairman of the division of University health, a position he held for 20 years. In 1944 he became professor of health and hygiene, continuing in that capacity until 1950. In 1958, Dr. Burgess received the Alfred Stengel Memorial Award for outstanding service to the American College of Physicians. Dr. Burgess received an honorary doctor of science degree from Brown in 1954 and was inducted into the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame in 1971. As an undergraduate, Dr. Burgess was Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Delta Phi and captain of the swimming team. For many years he served as secretary of his class. Survivors include his wife, *Abby Bullock Burgess*, '04, West Bay Manor, 2783 West Shore Rd., Warwick, R.I.; three sons, Dr. *Alex M. Burgess, Jr.* '33, Providence, Dr. *Samuel B. Burgess* '38, Needham, Mass., and *Robert S. Burgess* '39, South Dartmouth, Mass.; and a daughter, *Abby Burgess Rockett* '44, Washington, D.C.

Frank Wilson Moody '06, University City, Mo., retired educator; Feb. 6. Mr. Moody did advanced work at Ohio State, the University of Chicago, and Washington University in St. Louis. He was an instructor in physics at Ohio State and Washington State before entering high school teaching at Soldan High in St. Louis in 1910. From 1913 through his retirement in 1947, Mr. Moody taught at Cleveland High in St. Louis. Articles and poems he wrote were printed in magazines, newspapers, and anthologies. He is survived by his wife, Paula, 7506 Milan Ave., University City.

Harriet Josephine Buck Morse '10, Mansfield, Mass., former teacher in Mansfield and Scituate, Mass.; Aug. 19. Mrs. Morse was a charter and 50-year member of the Mansfield Order of the Eastern Star and a member of the historical society in her community. Survivors include a daughter, *Charlotte Morse Benson* '36, Riverside, R.I.; three sons, Edward H. and *Kenneth E. Morse* '44, both of Mansfield, and *Frederic A. Morse* '47, Oceanside, L.I.; and a brother, *Franklin A. Buck* '11.

Eleanor S. Upton '10 A.M., Northampton, Mass., retired resident assistant in bibliography at the Yale University Library; July 11.

Max Louis Grant '12, Providence inventor, millionaire philanthropist, and leader in the founding of Miriam Hospital; Oct. 11. Mr. Grant started at age ten writing advertising jingles for his mother's millinery store and distributing them door to door and ended up as scion of a vast financial empire. Just two

years ago, Mr. Grant announced plans to give away $2.5 million to a wide variety of institutions and charitable causes of many denominations and faiths. The son of immigrant parents, Mr. Grant had previously given away millions. "I have always believed," he said recently, "that man has a responsibility to his fellow man, regardless of color, creed, or geography." As a young man, he invented the fare collection meter used today by transit companies around the world. Mr. Grant wrote thousands of poems and essays, using them in many cases to state his views on matters that concerned him personally. In 1972, he was given the Joseph Dressler Memorial Award as Rhode Island Jewish Man of the Year. Mr. Grant was national vice-president of the Joint Defense Appeal, president of Miriam Hospital for 20 years, first president of the Jewish Community Fund, an early supporter of Israel, and an organizer of the Zionist movement in Rhode Island. Phi Lambda Phi. Survivors include his wife, Miriam Gardner Grant, 90 Hazard Ave., Providence; a son, Gardner I. Grant, Scarsdale, N.Y.; and a daughter, *Roberta Grant Joslin* '44, Bristol, R.I.

George Earl Hebner '15, Thousand Islands, N.Y., retired executive vice-president of Davis-Howland Oil Corp., Rochester, and a past president of the Brown Club in that city; Sept. 16. He was connected with automobile agencies in Rochester for some time before joining Davis-Howland in 1946 as a sales engineer. Mr. Hebner later became vice-president and sales manager and, in 1964, was elected executive vice-president of the firm. For many years he taught sales training and sales management at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Mr. Hebner was a founding member of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers. He was the author of a 1946 book, *Essentials of Selling*, published by Prentice-Hall. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Wood Hebner, P.O. Box 673, Thousand Islands; and a daughter, Faith Hebner Ring, Sarasota, Fla.

Horace Carpenter Jeffers '18, Flanders, N.J., former senior partner in the Morristown, N.J., law firm of Jeffers & Dillon; Oct. 26. A graduate of the New York University Law School, Mr. Jeffers served as assistant attorney general of New Jersey from 1929 to 1931. From 1944 to 1945 he served as president of the New Jersey chapter of the American Bar Association. During World War II, Mr. Jeffers was an officer in the field artillery. Mr. Jeffers was a Civil War buff with an extensive collection of books and related items about the war. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Phi Epsilon. A brother was the late *Albert B. Jeffers* '22. Surviving are two nephews, including *Albert B. Jeffers, Jr.* '50.

Robert Angell Bogle '20, Fall River, Mass., attorney; Oct. 19. A 1923 graduate of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Bogle practiced law in Fall River for most of his life, first with the firm of Swift, Grime, and Buffinton and later with the firm of Buffinton, Crowther, Bogle, and McDonald. He was secretary of the Fall River Sons of Brown, president for five years of the Massachusetts Baptist Men, and president of the Fall River YMCA. During World War I, Mr. Bogle was an Army officer. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his daughter, *Barbara A. Bogle* '53, Fall River; and a son, *Robert A. Bogle, Jr.* '59, Somerset.

Marion Atherton '21, Jamestown, R.I., secretary at Brown, Lisle and Marshall, Providence stock brokerage firm, for many years prior to her retirement ten years ago; Aug. 12. She was active in the Jamestown Historical Society. Her only survivor is a brother, Charles M. Atherton, Mission Hills, Calif.

Edward Anslie Hummel '23, Mendon, Mass., retired employee counselor with John Hancock Mutual Life in Boston; Sept. 27. Mr. Hummel operated his own insurance brokerage firm in Providence for some 20 years before joining John Hancock in 1943. A resident of Mendon for 30 years, he was a past president of the town's Republican Club and a former member of the Housing Board. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, *Mildred Thorburn Hummel* '25, Quisset Road, Mendon.

Ernest Stewart Brown '27, Sebring, Fla., retired educator; Aug. 27. Mr. Brown was principal of Belmont, N.H., High from 1933 to 1935 and of Sharon High in Massachusetts and Fitch High in Groton, Conn., over the next 20 years. Mr. Brown also served for several years as principal of Antilles Consolidated Schools in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and was a member of a three-man group that reorganized the military schools there. His most recent position before retiring had been as principal of the Regional School in Winsted, Conn., and superintendent of schools in that district. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Frances Tennant Brown, 40 Mimi St., Grayces Estates, Sebring.

Ralph Samson Kantrowitz '27, Fairfield, Conn., longtime attorney in Bridgeport; Fall 1974. The 1931 Harvard Law School graduate was a member of the Bridgeport law firm of Kantrowitz & Kantrowitz. Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho. Survivors include his wife, Beatrice Schine Kantrowitz, 300 Collingwood Ave., Fairfield; sons *Jonathan* '60 and *Matthew* '70; a daughter, Deborah; and a sister, *Cecile Kantrowitz Israel* '30.

Harold Albert Kirby '27, Greenville, R.I., retired assistant to the executive editor of the *Providence Journal*; Sept. 26. Mr. Kirby began his newspaper career in 1919 as a reporter for the *Pawtucket Times*, joining the *Journal* in 1933. By 1937, Mr. Kirby had become the paper's city editor, a position he held for more than three years. Then, for 16 years, he was state editor of the *Journal-Bulletin*. It was a period in which the state staff of the paper more than doubled, and coverage of Rhode Island communities was greatly expanded. In the spring of 1956, Mr. Kirby became assistant to the executive editor of the paper, holding that position until his retirement in 1969. In retirement, Mr. Kirby wrote on a part-time basis for the *Bulletin*, doing a column, "Strictly Senior," about the problems and activities of the elderly. Survivors include a daughter, Jane Kirby Gilson, and a son, Colin, both of Smithfield, R.I.

George Robert Mullans '28, '30 A.M., Fort Wayne, Ind., retired actuary of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.; May 21. Mr. Mullans joined Reliance Life of Pittsburgh in 1936 and was made actuary of that firm in 1941. In 1953 he went to Lincoln National as associate actuary, becoming actuary of data processing in 1964. He retired in 1971. Mr. Mullans was a fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a charter member of the American Academy of Actuaries. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, Pearl McConnell Mullans, 2450 Randall Rd., Fort Wayne; and three sons, Robert E., of St. Louis, John R., of Woodbridge, Va., and Thomas J., of Pueblo West, Colo.

John Flandreau Lambden, Jr. '29, Rye, N.Y., partner in the New Rochelle, N.Y., law firm of Lambden & Gardner and a prominent official in sailing competition; Oct. 5. A graduate of St. John's Law School in Brooklyn, Mr. Lambden was associated with his father in the practice of law until 1945 when he took over the firm after his father's death. His recent partnership was formed in 1964. His speciality was banking law and surrogate court matters. During World War II, Mr. Lambden served in the U.S. Navy as a commander of an LST squadron. He was a member of the American Yacht Club. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie Wood Lambden, Stuyvesant Ave., Rye.

Peter Shahdan '29, Raleigh, N.C., educator; Oct. 5. Mr. Shahdan earned a master's degree in math at North Carolina State and did additional graduate work at Columbia. He was professor emeritus at North Carolina State and had been head of the math department at West Virginia Institute of Technology. During World War II, Mr. Shahdan served in the Army. Survivors include his wife, Gladys Forster Shahdan, 624 Grove Ave., Raleigh.

Carl Richard VonDannenberg '30, Falmouth, Mass., retired draftsman at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod; July 2. Mr. VonDannenberg also had been a real estate salesman on the Cape for several years. Delta Phi. Survivors include a cousin, John A. Kenyon, 623 Norfolk Dr., Kirkwood, Mo.

George Herman Appel, Jr. '31, Sea Girt, N.J., retired broker; July 7. Mr. Appel spent 20 years with the family-owned meat packing business until it was sold. He then joined the brokerage firm of Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath in Montclair, N.J., retiring in 1967. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Hawley Appel, 320 Crescent Pkwy., Sea Girt; and two daughters, Margaret Appel de Castro and Katherine Appel Diegtel.

Thomas Joseph Sheahan '31, Cromwell, Conn., a former Rhode Island district court judge; Oct. 23. A 1946 graduate of Boston College Law School, Mr. Sheahan served as district court clerk in Providence from 1937 until he was named to the district court in 1949. He resigned in 1952 and practiced law in Providence until his retirement two years ago. Survivors include his wife, *Alice Harson Sheahan* '32, 11 Magnolia Hill Ct., Cromwell;

two sons, *Dennis H. Sheahan III* '67 and Thomas; and a brother, *Harvey Sheahan* '17. His father was the late *Dennis H. Sheahan* '89.

Saul Aaron Shuman '33, Boca Raton, Fla., retired treasurer of Dover Shoe Manufacturing Co., Somersworth, N.H.; Aug. 8. Mr. Shuman moved to Florida in 1972 after his retirement. Survivors include his wife, Sarah Saxe Shuman, 6461 NW Second Ave., Apt. 310, Boca Raton; and three children.

Walter James Walsh '33, Atlanta, Ga., retired vice-president of Kwik Laboratories, Atlanta; date unknown. Earlier in his career, Mr. Walsh had been a sales executive with Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Atlanta, and assistant to the president of Kaiser Industries, Washington, D.C. During World War II, he was a Naval officer. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include a daughter, Deborah Ann Walsh, Atlanta; sons Brian and *W. Terrence Walsh* '65, both of Atlanta; and a brother, *John J. Walsh* '32, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Laurence Cartland Brown '34, Laconia, N.H., president and treasurer of Cove-Craft, Inc., Laconia, and a pioneer in promoting water skiing in the United States; July 12. After graduation, Mr. Brown explored the jungles of Honduras and then traveled around the world as a cruise director, during which time he became convinced that water skiing was a sport that would catch on in this country. He served as president of the American Water Ski Association in 1956-57 and was twice co-chairman of the National Water Ski Championship. He served as a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II. Mr. Brown, captain of Brown's track team, was an Olympic alternate as a pole vaulter in 1932. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Martha Horan Brown, P.O. Box 307, Laconia; and three brothers, *Roland* '33, *Walter* '37, and *Kennerly* '39.

Dr. *Kenworthy Mansfield Hoge, Jr.* '34, a physician, Canton, Ohio; April 14. Dr. Hoge received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938. During World War II, he served as a major in the Medical Corps. In recent years, Dr. Hoge practiced in Massillon, Ohio. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Mary Taylor Hoge, 2900 Tremont Cir., Canton.

William Cornelius Strand '34, Washington, D.C., former *Chicago Tribune* war correspondent, Interior Department official, and publicity director for the Republican National Committee; August 31. After leaving Brown, Mr. Strand attended Washington University in St. Louis and then joined the *Chicago Tribune* as a reporter. As a war correspondent for the *Tribune* from 1943 to 1945, he covered the North African and European Theaters of military operations and was awarded a Purple Heart. Mr. Strand was a close friend of the late Ernie Pyle when they covered the drive of the American forces through Italy. After the war, Mr. Strand was assigned to the *Tribune's* Washington bureau. Later, he was editor of the Fairbanks (Alaska) *Daily News-Miner* and executive city editor of the *Washington Times-Herald*. In the mid-1950s, Mr. Strand was assistant to the Secretary of the Interior Department, resigning in 1958 to join the staff of the Republican National Committee as publicity director. In later years, he was assistant editor of *Newsweek* in New York City, an editorial writer for the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and a member of the public relations staff of the American Medical Association in Chicago. At the time of his death, Mr. Strand was assistant to the president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in Washington, a post he had held for six years. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Florence Talbot Strand, 2022 Columbia Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C.; a daughter, Barbara; and a son, *Dale W. Strand* '53.

Leon Kingman Emerson '35, Naples, Fla., former New England businessman and prominent golfer; Sept. 8. Prior to moving to Florida eight years ago, Mr. Emerson was associated with the Union Pace Co. and with the F. P. Bartlett Co., Canton, Mass., where he was sales manager. While in Florida, he was associated with the National Starch Association. He won numerous New England golf championships, starting at age 15, including the William Randolph Hearst Trophy in 1930. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor, 173 Teryl Rd., Apt. F3, Naples; a son, Mark, Houston, Texas; and a daughter, Elizabeth Emerson Kautt, Naples.

Lewis Lamar Ecker '36, Reading, Pa., retired manager of the Social Security office in Reading; Aug. 4. He joined the Social Security Administration in 1939 and was named manager of the Reading office three years later. Survivors include his wife, Josephine Sigler Ecker, 113 Mayer St., Mt. Penn, Reading; and a daughter, Joan Ecker Bristow, Norristown, Pa.

Eugene Lawson Primm, Jr. '37, St. Louis, Mo., president of Primm Products in St. Louis; Sept. 11. Mr. Primm was district sales manager with E. W. Peck & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., before forming his own firm 24 years ago. During World War II, Mr. Primm served in the Army Transportation Corps. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Lucy Hill Primm, 1949 Karlin Dr., St. Louis.

Alden Chandler Hensel '38, Port Huron, Mich., former vice-president of manufacturing at Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron; April 17. Mr. Hensel had worked in engineering and personnel positions with Campbell Soup Co. and Swift & Co. before becoming supervisor of personnel relations for the Indiana division of Republic Aviation Corp. during World War II. Later, he was affiliated with Albion Malleable Iron Co. in Albion, Mich., where he was instrumental in helping the company build a good technical organization. Mr. Hensel was vice-president of the school board and president of the Community Chest in Albion. Bow-and-arrow hunting was a longtime hobby. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Mary Campbell Hensel, 3124 Strawberry Ln., Port Huron; and three children, *Alden C. Hensel, Jr.* '62, *Scott Hensel* '67, and *Mary Ellen Hensel Thompson* '70.

Amos George Taylor, Jr. '41, New Bedford, Mass., former teacher and football coach; Oct. 2. Mr. Taylor entered the Army as a private upon graduation and was discharged as a captain five years later. He later became a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve. A tackle on the 1940 football team, Mr. Taylor taught and coached football at Provincetown High on Cape Cod from 1947 to 1953 and at New Bedford High, his alma mater, from 1954 to 1968. He earned his master's at Bridgewater State Teachers College and had taught math at Dighton-Rehoboth Regional High School until his illness in October 1973. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Barbara Hilton Taylor, 41 Blueberry Terr., New Bedford.

Paul Palmer Henson, Jr. '44, attorney in Orleans, Mass., and commodore of the New England region of the Sea Scouts of America; Aug. 26. Mr. Henson was a 1949 graduate of Boston University Law School and had been a practicing attorney in Orleans on Cape Cod ever since. He was a member of the Town Council in Orleans from 1954 to 1968 and then served two terms as selectman, including two years as chairman. He was past president of the Rotary Club. But Mr. Henson's particular interest in life was the Sea Scouts, where his extensive knowledge of the sea and sailing was invaluable. For many years he had taken the Sea Scouts on an annual trip on his ketch. *Nauset*. During World War II, Mr. Henson was a Naval officer, serving as harbormaster at Saipan for 16 months. He was the son of the late *Paul P. Henson* '14. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, Ann Minton Henson, Herring Brook Way, Orleans; and a daughter, Nancy.

William Nicholson Tyler '44, Pawtucket, R.I., retired president and treasurer of the former Tyler Products Co., Pawtucket; Oct. 1. A World War II Navy veteran, Mr. Tyler was a member of the National Rifle Association. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Marilyn Murray Tyler, 122 Ridge St., Pawtucket; a daughter, Gail Tyler, a student at the University of Utah; a son, Carl; and two step-children.

George Wood Grimshaw '47, Medford, Mass., former coach at Tufts University and one of Brown's most outstanding basketball players; Oct. 20. A native of England, Mr. Grimshaw came to this country as a young man, worked in factories to earn enough money to attend college, and then entered Brown via Dean Academy. Woody Grimshaw played four years of varsity basketball, captained the team three years, and set an all-time Brown scoring record of 1,009 points. As the first sophomore captain of a Brown athletic team, he led the 1944-1945 quintet to a 15-4 record and the New England championship. He earned All-New England honors in basketball, was an All-East end in football, and was All-American honorable mention in both sports. Woody played one season of pro basketball with the Providence Steam Rollers of the then-young National Basketball Association before becoming head basketball coach at the University of Puerto Rico. He joined the Tufts staff in 1953 as head coach of basketball, freshman football, and golf, later becoming professor of physical education. Mr. Grimshaw earned his master's in education from Tufts in 1952. Three years ago, he resigned as head basket-

William B. McCormick '23

"One of the most loyal, effective alumni who ever sang the Alma Mater"

William B. McCormick '23, who died in Providence November 1 at age seventy-six, came to College Hill after each World War. In 1919, it was as a student; he had been through six major battles in Europe during two years there as an artilleryman. When World War II ended, his service in the Pacific had brought him decorations, commendation, and promotion. He had commanded his battalion in the 43rd Division and then became divisional artillery executive officer with the rank of colonel.

An alumni committee saw in McCormick the man to take staff charge of the national program, which called for a national reorganization after World War II. It was not the easiest of transitions. An associate of Bill McCormick says he was not only a productive, imaginative, and able alumni executive officer, but also at times a baffled and frustrated man. Fresh from the military, he found his new career had certain differences. Throughout the Pacific campaigns, he had become accustomed to giving an order and seeing it carried out. Working with volunteers, and especially with committees, he did not find this new branch of leadership so simple.

Bill McCormick liked to tell associates, not always with tongue in cheek, that by definition a committee is "a group of the unwilling, appointed by the unfit, to do the unnecessary."

Still, under the firm, steady leadership of Bill McCormick, Brown Clubs grew in number and effectiveness across the country, new programs were stimulated, and informed pride led to widespread support of the University in all areas. A patient master of organization and detail, McCormick ran an efficient office where records became more than file cards, morale was high, and service was ready and prompt. His creativeness and personal touches added to the color and worth of programs. He made his volunteer leaders "look good" time and again, doing the fundamental staff work that enabled them to perform at their best.

McCormick was the central point of contact on College Hill for literally thousands of alumni. Many of them became his close friends. His was their first genuine welcome when they visited Brown and the new Alumni House at 59 George. Students found in him a man willing to listen and help, as a Glee Club citation, for example, gave evidence. His work for the Rowing Association is acknowledged in a shell named for him in the new boat house.

Bill McCormick was in control of the situation on all but one occasion. That was in 1962 when his Brown Bear committee said it planned no award at Commencement. Its members proceeded to surprise him with a special Brown Bear of his own. The citation told of his record and his qualities:

"Your unstinting efforts as an alumni leader, your firm adherence to the principles of a strong and independent alumni organization, your innumerable contributions to the development of the Associated Alumni in these dynamic years since World War II, and your true devotion to achieving an even greater Brown University."

With eligibility for retirement not far off, Brown transferred Bill McCormick to Nicholson House in 1963 to be full-time aide to the chairman of the Bicentennial for two years of preparation and the actual celebration in 1964-65. It was a memorable climax to his nineteen years.

It was without any sense of the perfunctory that McCormick's leave-taking was noted by a number of Brown groups. They honored him with sincerity and appreciation, with citation and token at the Alumni Dinner, at the annual meeting of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, at a fraternity gathering of Delta Kappa Epsilon, at the dinner of the Rowing Association, at a luncheon where his friends in College Hill offices could congratulate him, and a salute from his class of 1923, of which he had been president as a senior and for fifteen years thereafter.

Off-campus, before and after retirement, McCormick helped with such community projects as the United Fund, Fish, YMCA, and Civil Defense. He was clerk of the vestry for his church, St. Martin's Episcopal. He was active in an informal group of American alumni of the University of Poitiers, which he attended after World War I. Before World War II, he was engaged in cotton brokerage investment sales and estate management.

Bill McCormick during his days in the alumni office.



Brown Photo Lab

Survivors are a son, William M. McCormick, 8 Osprey Court, Warwick, R.I.; a daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Hesse of Brimfield, Mass.; and two grandchildren. His wife, the former Katharine Merrill, died in 1971.

Like all the alumni with whom he was to deal professionally, Bill McCormick filled out one of those green biographical blanks for the *Historical Catalogue* in 1959. One of the spaces requested information on participation in World War II. McCormick replied: "Field Artillery, five years, colonel."

There was far more to it than that, although he was not one to dwell on field experiences, except at annual reunions of 43rd Division comrades. Having re-enlisted in the Rhode Island National Guard in 1921, he served in all commissioned grades up to that of lieutenant-colonel, assuming command of the First Battalion, 103rd Field Artillery. His unit having been activated in 1941, McCormick was responsible for the evacuation and rescue of many men when his troop transport, S.S. *Coolidge*, was sunk the following year. Bill McCormick spent thirty-three months in the Pacific theater, including Guadalcanal, New Georgia, the Solomons, New Guinea, Luzon, and Japan. He received a commendation and the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

In the hospital during his final illness, the nurses attempted to call him "Colonel," but he firmly put a stop to that. Bill McCormick was a civilian who had been a soldier, and a good one in each category — and one of the most loyal, effective alumni who ever sang the "Alma Mater."

In obituary notices, it was suggested that memorial contributions might be made to the Brown Rowing Association, of which McCormick was founding secretary.

CHET WORTHINGTON '23

ball coach to become administrative assistant to the athletic director. Lambda Chi Alpha. There are no immediate survivors.

Karl David Rist '49, Camp Hill, Pa., owner of Whitehill Taxkeeping, a bookkeeping, accounting, and tax office; May 17. Mr. Rist had been a sales manager for Fanny Farmer Candies and a sales representative for Scholl Manufacturing Co., both in Camp Hill, before establishing his own firm a year ago. Survivors include his wife, Helga Wunsch Rist, 18 N. 27th St., Camp Hill.

Arthur Donald Weygand '49, Sun City, Ariz., engineer for Aramco in Saudi Arabia until his retirement in 1969; Oct. 4. He served more than four years in the Army during World War II, earning the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. Sigma Xi. Survivors include a brother, Charles E. Weygand, 195 Oregon Ave., Pawtucket.

James William Taylor, Jr. '50, Attleboro, Mass., an inspector for the Foxboro Co. for the past 15 years; August 15, in an auto accident. Mr. Taylor entered Brown in 1946, but transferred to Bryant College a year later and received his degree there. There are no known survivors.

Dr. *Walter J. Richards* '50 Ph.D., Fayetteville, Ark., professor of psychology and chairman of that department at the University of Arkansas; April 1971. A graduate of the University of Arkansas in 1946, Dr. Richards took his master's there in 1947. After obtaining his doctorate at Brown, he taught at Texas Technological College at Lubbock for two years before accepting an appointment on the faculty at his alma mater. Survivors include his wife, Nancy, Markham Rd., Fayetteville.

Joseph Clement McCarten '55, Cranston, R.I., a 39-year employee of the U.S. Department of Labor, September 18, in an auto accident. Mr. McCarten was a statistician for the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and was attached to the Rhode Island State Labor Department. An Army veteran of World War II, he served with the 260th Coast Artillery as a staff sergeant. Survivors include his wife, Mary McHugh McCarten, 39 Washington Ave., Cranston, two sons, and two daughters.

Albert Peter Jonikas, Jr. '59, Brighton, Mich., director of the sales planning office for the marketing staff of Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; Aug. 10. Mr. Jonikas joined the company as a sales marketing analyst for the Lincoln-Mercury Division in 1960 after earning his master's in business administration at Northwestern. He became manager of the sales analysis department for the firm's marketing staff in March 1968 and had held his most recent position since 1972. Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Alberta, 960 Parkview Ct., Brighton; a son, Michael; and three daughters, Jennifer, Jessica, and Jocalyn.

John Alexander Jensen '60, South Dartmouth, Mass., president of the Prelude Lobster Corp., Westport, Mass., and one of the nation's most vocal advocates of government protection of off-shore fishing rights; Oct. 4. A 1962 graduate of Babson College, Mr. Jensen worked for nine years as manager for Price Waterhouse Co., Boston. He joined Prelude as treasurer in 1971 and became president in 1973. Mr. Jensen was active in developing the off-shore lobster industry and was the first to utilize large vessels to travel to lobster areas 100 miles offshore. Several years ago he gained national attention when he charged that the Russian fishing fleet had destroyed his costly equipment by deliberately running lines through it. Subsequently, he caused federal marshals to seize a Russian vessel on the West Coast in retaliation. He eventually won a large cash settlement. In recent years, Mr. Jensen had been a leader in the movement to extend U.S. territorial fishing limits. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Nancy Dodd Jensen, Birchfield Farm, South Dartmouth; and a son, Thor.

Anne Maxville '68 A.M., Providence, medical librarian at St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, for 15 years prior to her retirement; Oct. 26. A 1928 graduate of Colorado State College, she received her bachelor's degree in library science from the University of Illinois in 1933 and her master of arts degree in English literature from Brown in 1969 at age 68. Survivors include a daughter, Margaret Maxville Seamans, of High Wycombe, England; and a son, David, of Providence.

Gary Stuart Lay '69, Astoria, Oreg.; Aug. 9. Mr. Lay attended Brown for one year and then transferred to the University of Oregon. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Lay, 1140 Alameda Pl., Astoria.



Carrying the Mail

In 1920, not many questions at admissions

This letter was written to Professor Spilka, and is used with the author's permission.

Editor: My nostalgia predates yours by about twenty-five years. I was a freshman the September of 1920, wet behind the ears and, as my father would say, "didn't know beef from bull's foot." Early in September of that year I was wandering through New England by train, looking for any old college that would accept me. Harvard turned me down because I didn't have enough Latin in high school, so I took a train to Providence where the dean of admissions accepted me without asking too many questions. It was just as easy then to get into Brown as it was to buy a ticket to a football game providing a seat was available. The semester was already two weeks old and I didn't even have a place to live. I met a fellow named Tilden, a long, lanky, impoverished hayseed from Connecticut who was willing to share a room with me on Angell Street. I had access to money from home but I couldn't get hold of any because my father didn't know where I was and it never occurred to me to use the long distance telephone; in those days no one did.

Soon my roommate wanted to know if I wanted to go to work with him setting up pins in a bowling alley. I agreed and we made a little money breaking our backs and got three cents a string for breaking them. Tilden, who wrote well, wanted more sedentary employment and contracted with about twenty-five illiterate freshmen to write their freshman themes on the basis of twenty-five cents per 600 words. The freshman English course requirement was two 600-word productions per week. We chose our own subjects. I recall vividly my own early search to produce my first theme. I couldn't think of a subject but finally had a glorious inspiration. I selected a dissertation on my reaction to the boys' camp that I attended the previous summer and I said something extremely erudite such as, "I thought the moment propitious for me to take my first dive into the lake." From that, naturally, you gather that I had already become a budding literary genius.

During my freshman year I had three English instructors and it was my understanding that all of their salaries were the same: $1,200 per year. The instructors were K. O. Mason, a fat, genial fellow who seemed to like literature; an asthenic-looking, thin man with a defective voice named Ben Clough; and a sort of renegade free thinker with the name of Percy Marks. The latter was reputed to be a Jew who probably was afraid to admit it for fear that he'd lose his job, since Hebrews on the faculty at that time never appeared. Unfortunately for Percy, he wrote a book in 1921 called *The Plastic Age*. I think he wrote it because of F. Scott Fitzgerald's electrifying success with *This Side of Paradise*. Percy's book had token success; he received enough royalties to buy a raccoon coat, sported it on the campus for a while, and two weeks later he was fired.

Those were the days when no one dared to mention the word sex. I suppose there was a certain amount of it that was furtively indulged in and never openly discussed, because a fellow who roomed next to me in Caswell Hall never appeared on the campus in 1922 for the reason that he reputedly had gotten a Pembroke cheerleader "in trouble" during the postlude of the Junior Promenade. I only mention these little episodes because of your own very interesting article recalling your own, which took place at the halfway mark between mine and the present time.

I'll certainly say for you that you enabled me to rekindle memories.

Incidentally, I attended my fiftieth reunion last June, listened to seminars conducted by a black professor whose name I can't recall, but who had just written a book from which he read some passages. Three of his pupils also read excerpts from their own respective literary productions. I enjoyed every moment of the session and, naturally, contrasted the big change between the literary atmosphere of 1974 and 1920.

IVAN HALF '24
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A religion, not a race

Editor: What a pity Professor Mark Spilka's Phi Beta Kappa lecture, "Inhaling the seeds of change," as reported in the September *BAM*, was marred by his mistaken use of "race" and "racial composition" in referring to his Jewish and other colleagues of varying religions and nationalities.

Surely Professor Spilka must know that Judaism is a *religion*, and its adherents can be of any race or nationality. The blacks are a race, yes, and "French, German, Dutch, Irish, Greek, Portuguese, and Anglo-Saxons" denote national origins of whatever religion — possibly even Jewish. Got it, professor?

FRANCES LENKOWSKY ROSENBERG '34
Englewood, N.J.

"Eyesore" on South Main

Editor: "As a result of [Ed] Sulzberger's nine-year effort, the waterfront area of Providence now has a charm all its own for the first time in a century or more." (*BAM*, April.) I disagree. This area had more charm when the Plantations Apartments — some of the most visually tedious ticky-tacky ever to disgrace an American street — were only vacant lots. This eyesore would be bad enough anywhere, but to impose it opposite first-class buildings of all eras is little short of criminal.

Granted that material and labor costs make it impossible to now equal the Hill's traditional standards of excellence in domestic architecture, couldn't *some* imagination have been employed, instead of our being given a street facade of clapboard and air conditioners? Other recent East Side developments have been far better (though the one by Hope High is even worse). One can only hope that the construction is as cheap as the apartments look, and that they will be long gone when Providence's colonial houses are beginning their third beautiful century.

ED KOENIG '72
Scotia, N.Y.

"Only contempt"

Editor: Since reading the July letter from Joseph Glass '25, deriding athletics and sportsmanship, I have been watching for a reply to his criticism. Not having seen one, I would like to offer my own answer to why "all the poppycock about sports and other such rot. . . ."

The "game," the "sport," or whatever you call it, is in the struggle of the players. The question "Why watch?" may be valid to those unable to find interest in the endeavors of others; but to ask "Why play?" is to question the beauty of living. Facing the Drama of Sport is, in fact, about the only practical way most serious students can experience the struggle and challenge of the world outside of the "University" and still maintain their formal pursuit of knowledge. Still others, as spectators, are given the opportunity to emotionally experience this "reality."

For Jonathan Entin's and Mr. Glass's questioning of the "joy of winning," I have only contempt.

RICK TILLOTSON '68
Dixville Notch, N.H.

Sports

Fall wrap-up: Football — from frustration to a winning season

Usually when a coach sits down in the locker room after his team has won a game, and especially after his team has completed a winning season, he is all smiles. That's why the scene in the Brown locker room at Baker Field was a bit strange. Coach John Anderson was pleased with the victory and with the way the team had rallied from a 1-4 record to finish 5-4. But there was no elation.

While walking to the locker room after his Bruins had defeated Columbia, 28-19, Coach Anderson had heard the score from Cambridge — Harvard 21-16 over Yale. He was still shaking his head about that score some ten minutes later as he stood in the center of the locker room and accepted congratulations from his players, their fathers, and alumni.

"Six points," he said. "That's all that separated us from a share of the Ivy League title. Six points."

The six points Anderson referred to represented the losses to Penn, 14-9, and Dartmouth, 7-6, early in the year. Put those two games on the winning side of the ledger, and suddenly Brown has a 6-1 record in Coach Anderson's second year on College Hill. As things stand, though, Brown will have to wait another year before getting a crack at the school's first Ivy League title.

If the first half of the season was frustrating and disappointing — and it was— the final four games were just the opposite. Brown won — but it was never easy.

After that Dartmouth defeat, which put Brown 1-4 on the season and 0-3 in the league, the team had a two-week layoff. Coach Anderson made a decision to go with his sophomore quarterback, Paul Michalko, the rest of the season in an effort to shake the slump. The 5'11", 172-pounder from Elmira, N.Y., has a good arm and is rated a top prospect.

After working with the first unit for two weeks, Michalko started the Princeton game, sparked the offense, and then suffered a separated shoulder early in the second period. Pete Beatrice, starting quarterback for the previous two-and-a-half seasons, came off the bench, moved the team better than he had all season, and with 6:20 left in the game tossed a 76-yard touchdown pass to junior tight end Ken O'Keefe to win it, 17-13.

With most of the plays now being

Joy and despair

As the Bruins wrapped up a football win over Cornell, the cheerleaders (below) were happy. But after the soccer team's loss to UConn in the NCAA regionals, Jose Violante needed consolation.





called from the bench, Beatrice had another fine day against Cornell, completing 19 of 26 passes for 231 yards and another touchdown — this one to Dennis Coleman, who had started the season as the alternate quarterback but had been shifted to a halfback slot at midseason at his own request.

Brown went ahead of Cornell, 16-0, with only 6:53 remaining. It seemed a safe lead, but not in this wild season. Sparked by an 80-yard kickoff return after the second Brown TD, Cornell scored to make it 16-8.

Cornell then tried an onside kick, recovered it, and drove to the Brown four, only to fumble the ball away. Gambling to keep possession, Brown passed with a third and two at its 12 yard line — and made it. The drive carried to the Cornell 16, where with only 45 seconds left Beatrice put the ball in the air — and it was picked off. Cornell's ball at its 24.

Several pass completions and a pair of penalties brought the Big Red to the Brown 21. Nine seconds remained. Brown intercepted a pass, but a Brown sub had run on the field late and had fallen down trying to get off before the play started. The five-yard penalty for too many men on the field moved Cornell closer, to the Brown 16, with four seconds left. Finally, a Brown defender batted a pass down in the end zone to bring this one to a successful conclusion.

And then there was the Harvard game, the ABC-TV regional game of the week in the Northeast. More than 20,000 people in Harvard's 71-year-old concrete stadium saw the Cantabs take a 7-3 lead into the fourth period.

But then Beatrice took his team on an 84-yard march, starting with a 32-yard pass along the sidelines to sophomore split end Bob Farnham, and ending with a two-yard slant by junior halfback Kevin Slattery. Only six minutes remained in the game but by that time the Brown fans sensed that it wasn't over.

A long Harvard march carried to the Brown 12, where the Bruins held and took over with 2:12 left. Now, surely, it was over. Or was it? On third down the Bruins fumbled the ball back and Harvard had a first down at the Bear 22-yard line, with 45 seconds remaining.

With the Soldiers Field crowd in an uproar, Harvard was penalized back to its 48-yard line for holding. Then the Bears were caught for pass interference on a pass intended for Harvard's 6'6" split end, Pat McInally, at the 24, and it was first down for the Crimson. The clock showed 35 seconds left when a Brown penalty moved the ball to the 12. But junior corner man Tom Clark saved the day when he stepped in front of McInally and picked off quarterback Milt Holt's pass at the five.

The finale at Baker Field against a hapless Columbia team that hadn't won an Ivy game was supposed to be easy. But, the script Brown was following this year wouldn't have it that way.

After leading 14-0 at the half, the Bears found themselves in a wild second-half shoot-out that produced 33 points. The Lions made it 14-6, then Kevin Slattery went 68 yards to put the Bears up, 21-6, and then it was 21-12, 28-12, 28-19, before the Bruins could walk off the field with a victory that gave Brown a 4-3 Ivy finish (5-4 overall), good for fourth place.

The victory was important for several other reasons. First, it enabled Brown to put winning seasons back-to-back for the first time since 1958. There were other firsts — such as the first time ever that the Bears had won four Ivy games in a single season and the first time that Brown had put four consecutive victories together since the last two games of 1957 and the first two of 1958.

In fact, you really have to dust off the record books to find a time when Brown won more than four consecutive games against Ivy opposition. You have to start with the 1916 team, which beat Yale and Harvard near the close of the season. Brown defeated the only Ivy foe it faced that next fall, downing Dartmouth, 13-0. Then, in 1918, the Bears made it five straight with back-to-back victories over Dartmouth and Harvard.

This year's finale against Columbia was a big day for Brown's senior quarterback Pete Beatrice. The 6'1", 200-pounder from Swampscott, Mass., (*BAM*, September) led the Bruin attack by completing 11 of 19 passes for 124 yards and running for three touchdowns.

The performance was a measure of satisfaction for Beatrice, who started the season with high expectations, went into a slump, and then ended with a flourish by directing the team to the final four victories.

During his three varsity seasons, Beatrice erased most of Brown's career passing records. He now heads the record book in career attempts (452), completions (226), percentage (.500), yards gained (3,015), and even in a dubious distinction, interceptions (30). Only one career mark escaped him — most touchdown passes. Ed Finn '49 holds that record with 28; Beatrice ended with 19.

The offensive performances of Pete Beatrice and others notwithstanding, the 1974 season at Brown will be remembered as the year of the defense.

Featuring a defensive unit that included only two seniors, Brown was able to dominate the statistics in every game on the schedule and end the season ranked as the number two team in the nation in defense against the rush. A key to the improved defense was the move of 6'3", 255-pound Bill Kairit from tight end on offense to middle guard. He was one of the two seniors; co-captain Bill Taylor was the other.

The rest of the defensive front was made up of underclassmen such as Phil Bartlett, Paul Koza, Jim Kilcoyne, Kip Powell, Neil Reardon, Tom Ford, Paul Serrano, Ames Ressa, and Scott Nelson.

The defense limited the opposition to an average of 108 yards per game on the ground, third only to Michigan and Notre Dame nationally. If the offense can come alive next fall, maybe Coach Anderson won't have to worry about a mere six points separating Brown from the Ivy title.

"Winning those last four games really gives us a jump on next fall," says Anderson. "When the staff and I came here two years ago the first 'victory' we had to win was getting the players to believe in themselves. There had been too many tough defeats and long losing seasons. They take their toll. Now we've had two winning seasons in a row, the boys know we can win, and this will make all the difference in the world in the years ahead — especially in those close ones that can go either way."

Anderson also was pleased with the performance of the freshman team, which ended 4-2. He feels he has the material there to replace the seniors on this year's squad.

Soccer: An Ivy title, but tough luck against UConn

Winning Ivy League titles is old hat to Cliff Stevenson, who became Brown's soccer coach in 1960. During the 14 seasons that have followed, Stevenson won seven Ivy titles while his teams posted a record of 137-53-12.

It looked like another Ivy crown this fall after his Bruins knocked off Penn early and Cornell late. But Harvard, playing under a new coach, George Ford, surprised everyone by making a serious run for the championship. When Brown met the Crimson at Cambridge on November 16, both clubs were 5-0 in the league, and the title was on the line.

George Ford, a Rhode Islander, got the Harvard coaching post largely on the recommendation of his good friend Cliff Stevenson. But friendships were put aside during the 90 minutes of brutal action that determined the Ivy champion.

"I never like to play an important soccer game on a windy field," Stevenson said. "Too many things can go wrong when that ball is being whipped around by a stiff wind."

Well, it was blowing a gale — or something approximating a gale, with gusts up to 30 miles per hour — when the two teams met. And something did go wrong. A Harvard corner kick was carried off course by the wind, bounced loose, and was drilled into the cage, giving the Cantabs a 1-0 lead midway through the first half.

Harvard immediately pulled six men back into the defense zone to protect the lead. The strategy might have worked if it hadn't been for Brown's sophomore All-American candidate, Fred Perreira. The native of Portugal (*BAM*, September) pumped in two goals within a two-minute span just before intermission, and that was the way the game finally ended, 2-1.

"We got those goals against the wind," Stevenson noted, "and I figured we could hold them in the second half when the breeze was behind us." Brown did more than "hold" Harvard in the second half. The Bruins got off 14 shots on the cage to Harvard's one, won going away, and wrapped up at least a tie for the Ivy championship.

By this time the Bruins were in the NCAA regional playoffs for the grand prize of collegiate soccer — the trip to the national finals at St. Louis. Brown's first opponent — Harvard.

This time the game was played at Brown's Aldrich-Dexter Field. For the second straight time the weather man failed to cooperate. There was no wind, just buckets of rain. But the Bears controlled the play from the start and won easily, 5-1. Perreira had the hat trick, giving him five goals against Harvard in a five-day span.

This brought Brown to the finals of Region I, a return match with Connecticut, the only team to beat the Bears during the regular season and the only team seeded ahead of Brown in the New England voting. The game was at Connecticut.

Again the elements were capricious. There was no rain, but there was wind and snow. This time, Brown lost, 4-3, in triple overtime. But the year had been a good one, bringing Brown its eighth Ivy title of Stevenson's 15 years on the Hill.

Perreira ended the year with 24 goals and seven assists for 31 points, a new Brown record. He was also the Ivy leader with ten points on six goals and four assists. After one season, the hard-driving inside left is fifth on the career scoring list. The only record he still has to shoot for is the single-game scoring record of five goals, set by H. L. Thompson against Clark in 1942 and duplicated by Alan Young in the Connecticut game of 1963.

Water polo: Playing well against the best

Water polo made a big splash on the Brown sports scene this fall, with Coach Ed Reed's team finishing 12-8 and then placing second in the New Englands and fourth in the Easterns.

The Bruins defeated Harvard for the first time since the sport was revived a year ago. Liking that script, Coach Reed's men took two more games from the Crimson later in the season. Yale was Brown's bugaboo, with the Elis winning all four games against the Bruins.

Jeff Hackler '75 was selected as the goalie on the All-East and All-New England teams. The senior from Hawaii set a Brown record for saves in one game with 21. But Coach Reed feels it was Hackler's play in the Easterns that won him sectional recognition.

"Jeff was fantastic in the Easterns," Reed says. "He averaged 12 saves a game and on a Yale penalty shot, he made a save that bordered on the spectacular. On top of all that, Jeff did a very effective job quarterbacking our team."

"We learned a few things this year," Coach Reed says. "We learned that we could play with the best in the East and the best that the Midwest has to offer. Loyola, the Midwest Conference champion, beat us, 10-5, but we played them even for three of the four periods."

Field Hockey all-stars (see story): Annette Breingan, Debbie Dorman, Kim Kastler, Karen Joyce, and Betsy Burnett.



Hugh Smyser

Field hockey: Another Anderson with a strong finish

Marge Anderson is the wife of Bruin football coach John Anderson. She's also the coach of the women's field hockey team. Like her husband, Marge Anderson believes in strong finishes. Her field hockey team also got off to a slow start, going 0-4-1 through the first five games, but finished with six straight victories and a 7-4-2 overall record.

October 22 was a red-letter day in women's field hockey history. After going four years without a victory, the Brown women disposed of Radcliffe, 6-2, behind the play of Betsy Burnett '76 of Swarthmore, Pa.

The women wrapped up the season by winning all three games against Radcliffe, Fitchburg State, and Worcester State in the New England All-College Tourney.

After this tourney, five women from the Brown team were selected to represent the Northeastern College Field Hockey Association in its annual regional tournament. The group included Betsy Burnett, Karen Joyce '77, Annette Breingan '75, Debbie Dorman '77, and Kim Kastler '78. From this group, Burnett qualified for the nationals in Chicago.

Women's tennis: Undefeated

We reported in the November issue that the women's tennis team was 7-0 and going for an undefeated season, with only Bates and tough Boston College to block the path. So that our telephone switchboard won't be flooded with inquiries, we hasten to report that Coach Joan Taylor's team *did* win its final two games to end 9-0, the first undefeated season in the history of women's tennis at Brown.

This winter, basketball is fighting for the Ivy title . . .

And so the scene shifts from fall sports to the winter season, where the Bruins will shoot for an Ivy League title in basketball, welcome a hockey coach to his first full season, and enter the competitive EISL in swimming.

Four years ago a cocky group of freshman basketball players told their coach that they were going to "go all the way." Well, they didn't quite make the undefeated list — but an 18-2 record isn't bad.

Last winter, with these men as a nucleus, the Bruins were 17-9 overall and finished second to Penn in Ivy competition. Capt. Phil Brown, the 6'5" jumping bean, heads the list of returning veterans, along with Eddie Morris, whom Coach Gerry Alaimo calls "the best defensive guard I ever coached," Lloyd Desvigne, Jim Busam, and Vaughn Clark. An added threat this winter will be sophomore guard Brian Saunders, who had a 22.6 scoring average for the Cubs a year ago.

"We have experience and we have more depth than in the past," Alaimo says, "but Penn has come up with its best team in years. So my policy for the winter is to take them one at a time."

Alaimo is going to have to take them on the road, with only one of Brown's first ten games scheduled for home court.

That one home game was the Ivy opener with Yale, and Coach Alaimo's Bears ran roughshod over the Bulldog, 92-66. In other action, Brown defeated URI and Fairfield, was upset by Lafayette, and lost a heart-breaker to Providence College, 78-75. The Bruins led by three in this one with 1:45 left before the nationally ranked Friars pulled it out. In the first five games, Coach Alaimo's team proved that it will be exciting to watch and that it will make a run at the Ivy title.

. . . and hockey may, too

Dick Toomey, who replaced Alan Soares as head hockey coach during the middle of the 1973-74 season, isn't saying that he'll take them one at a time. But he does have an answer to a reporter's question about how his skaters will fare. "We'll win more than we lose" is his stock reply.

And he would seem to be right. A strong group of juniors and seniors will be backed by a host of prolific scorers and defensemen graduating from perhaps the finest freshman team in Brown's history, a 19-0 group. Moving up intact is the highest scoring line in Bruin freshman history, the unit of Bob McIntosh, Bill Gilligan, and Bill Lukewich.

The sophomores were very much in evidence through the early going as the Bruins rolled along undefeated. Sophomore center Bill Gilligan was the hero at Ithaca when Brown beat Cornell, 4-3, the first Bruin victory at Lynah Rink in 15 seasons.

The Bears trailed in this one, 3-1, with 55 seconds left to play when Coach Dick Toomey pulled his goalie. Gilligan won two key faceoffs, setting up goals by junior defensemen Tom Colehour and John Ahern and sending the game into a dramatic overtime. Then Gilligan put the finishing touches on a very memorable victory at 8:34 of sudden death by flipping home his own rebound and causing a deathly silence in the rink.

Scoreboard

(November 11 to December 15)

Varsity Football (5-4)
Brown 10, Harvard 7
Brown 28, Columbia 19

Varsity Soccer (14-2)
Brown 2, Harvard 1
Brown 5, Harvard 1*
Brown 3, Columbia 0
UConn 4, Brown 3*†
* NCAA playoffs
† triple overtime

Varsity Basketball (3-2)
Brown 76, URI 66
Providence 78, Brown 75
Brown 73, Fairfield 67
Lafayette 75, Brown 71
Brown 92, Yale 66

Women's Basketball (2-0)
Brown 63, Connecticut College 34
Brown 53, Boston College 48
2nd in Ivy Tourney

Varsity Hockey (5-0-1)
Brown 9, Ohio State 3
Brown 6, Ohio State 2
Brown 6, Boston College 6
Brown 8, Colgate 4
Brown 4, Cornell 3†
Brown 7, Yale 2
† overtime

Women's Hockey
Colby 3, Brown 1

Varsity Swimming (0-2)
Navy 75, Brown 38
Yale 89, Brown 24

Women's Swimming (1-1)
Brown 95, Connecticut College 26
Yale 66, Brown 64

Varsity Wrestling (1-0)
Brown 30, Lowell Tech 15

Varsity Track (1-3)
Boston College 78, Holy Cross 42, Brown 24
Brown 68, Boston University 45
URI 67, Brown 50